Level 1, 67 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800, AUSTRALIA
T +61 8 9423 9777
F +61 8 9423 9733
E admin@prodigygold.com.au
W www.prodigygold.com.au
ABN 58 009 127 020

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT / MEDIA RELEASE **ASX: PRX**

15 February 2023

Maiden Mineral Resource for Tregony Deposit

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden Mineral Resource for the Tregony deposit – Northern Tanami Project**
  - **1.44Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 54.0koz @ 0.6g/t lower cut-off**
  - **0.61Mt @ 1.71g/t Au for 33.7koz @ 1.0g/t lower cut-off**
- **All mineral resources reported in Inferred category**
- **Modelling has shown potential to grow the mineral resource with additional drilling particularly around historic Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Air-Core (AC) drill holes**
- **Further drilling to be undertaken in the first half of 2023 at the Tregony deposit to assist with adding confidence and grow its Mineral Resource inventory.**

Prodigy Gold NL (ASX: PRX) ("Prodigy Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report a Maiden Mineral Resource estimate at its 100% owned Tregony deposit located on EL31331 at the Tanami North project in the Northern Territory, in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). A total of 1.44Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 54,000 ounces has been defined in this Mineral Resource using a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t Au.

While the Tregony Mineral Resource has previously been reported by Ord River Resources[1] (now Vango Mining Ltd) in 2012, under the 2004 Edition of the JORC code, this is the first time it has been reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC code.

The Tregony Mineral Resource represents the first addition to the Prodigy Gold's Mineral Resource inventory since the Hyperion Mineral Resource was reported back in 2018.

Management Commentary

Prodigy Gold Managing Director, Mark Edwards said:

"The addition of the new Tregony Mineral Resource is a great step forward for Prodigy Gold as we continue on our strategy of identifying new gold deposits within the Tanami region of the Northern Territory. The Tregony deposit is located in an advancing geological area which also hosts two well established Mineral Resources at the Groundrush deposit to the south and the Crusade deposit in the north, both under the control of the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture between Northern Star Resources Limited and Tanami Gold NL.

This work has also highlights the potential to add to this inventory through further exploration in early 2023. Planning is well underway to mobilise an RC drill rig to the project to commence further resource definition drilling in and around the Tregony defined Mineral Resources. This will be an exciting time for the Company while we work towards building a solid project pipeline in and around the Tanami North project area."

[1] ASX:VAN 22 November 2012

Prodigy Gold Mineral Resources

The Prodigy Gold's 100% owned Mineral Resource inventory now totals 17.1 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.93g/t gold for 1.06 million ounces of gold (see Table 1), with resources located at the Old Pirate[2], Buccaneer[3], Hyperion[4] Projects and now the Tregony Project. The Tregony Mineral Resource is Prodigy Gold's second deposit defined along the regional Suplejack Shear Zone ("SSZ") which also hosts the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture's ("CTPJV") Groundrush (Mineral Resource - 1.1Moz Au) and Crusade deposits (Mineral Resource - 94Koz Au)[5]. The CTPJV is 50% partnership between Northern Star Resources Limited (ASX:NST) and Tanami Gold NL (ASX:TAM).

Table 1 Prodigy Gold Mineral Resource summary as at 15 February 2023

			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Project	**Date**	**Cut-off**	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Metal**	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Metal**	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Metal**
		(g/t)	**(Mt)**	**(g/t Au)**	**(Koz Au)**	**(Mt)**	**(g/t Au)**	**(Koz Au)**	**(Mt)**	**(g/t Au)**	**(Koz Au)**
Tregony	Feb-23	0.6	-	-	-	1.44	1.16	54	1.44	1.16	54
Hyperion[4]	Jul-18	0.8	0.92	2.35	69	4.02	1.86	240	4.93	1.95	310
Buccanner[3]	Sep-17	1.0	1.19	1.67	65	8.77	1.84	520	10.0	1.82	585
Old Pirate[2]	Aug-16	1.0	0.04	4.58	7	0.72	4.71	109	0.76	4.71	115
Total			**2.15**	**2.02**	**141**	**15.0**	**1.92**	**923**	**17.1**	**1.93**	**1,064**

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are completed in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence, differences may occur due to this rounding*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Mineral Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *All projects are owned 100% by Prodigy Gold*
    - *The Old Pirate project is currently part of a sales agreement with public company Stockton Mining. As this sale is still subject to several conditions precedent the Old Pirate Mineral Resources are still reported as part of Prodigy Gold's inventory.*
- *All Resources are reported at various cut-off grades depending on their location, cost assumptions and how they were reported at the time of reporting.*
- *Tregony Mineral Resources are determined using an optimised pit shell with these parameters;*
    - *Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3 year forecast of gold at US$1,700/oz and exchange rate of $0.69.*
    - *Mining, processing and general and administrative ("G&A") costs of around $56/ore tonne mined*
    - *Recoveries of 95% for oxide and 90% for transitional and fresh material based on historic metallurgical testwork performed by Metcom Laboratories for Acacia Resources*
    - *Pit wall angles of 45^{o} in oxide and 39^{o} in fresh and transitional material, based on reported work completed by Tanami Gold[5] and is seen as being appropriate for use at Tregony due to the proximity of the deposits*
- *The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource for Old Pirate was previously released to the ASX on the 19 August 2016 – Old Pirate Updated Mineral Resource Estimate. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 19 August 2016 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. David Williams, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 19 August 2016 release Mr. Williams was a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr. Williams had previously provided written consent for the 19 August 2016 release.*
- *The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource for Buccaneer was previously released to the ASX on the 1 September 2017 – Twin Bonanza – Buccaneer Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. It fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and reviewed by Mr. Paul Blackney who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 1 September 2017 release Mr. Briggs was a full-time employee of ABM Resources NL (now called Prodigy Gold NL) and Mr.*

[2] ASX:PRX 19 August 2016
[3] ASX:PRX 01 September 2017
[4] ASX:PRX 31 July 2018
[5] ASX:TAM 22 November 2022

Blackney was a full-time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Blackney had previously provided written consent for the 1 September 2017 release.

- *The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource for Hyperion (previously called Suplejack) was previously released to the ASX on the 31 July 2018 – Suplejack Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au. The 31 July 2018 release fairly represents data and geological modelling reviewed by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates reviewed by Mr. Ian Glacken who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. At the time of the 31 July 2018 release Mr. Biggs was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Glacken was a fulltime employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Biggs and Mr. Glacken had previously provided written consent for the 31 July 2018 release.*

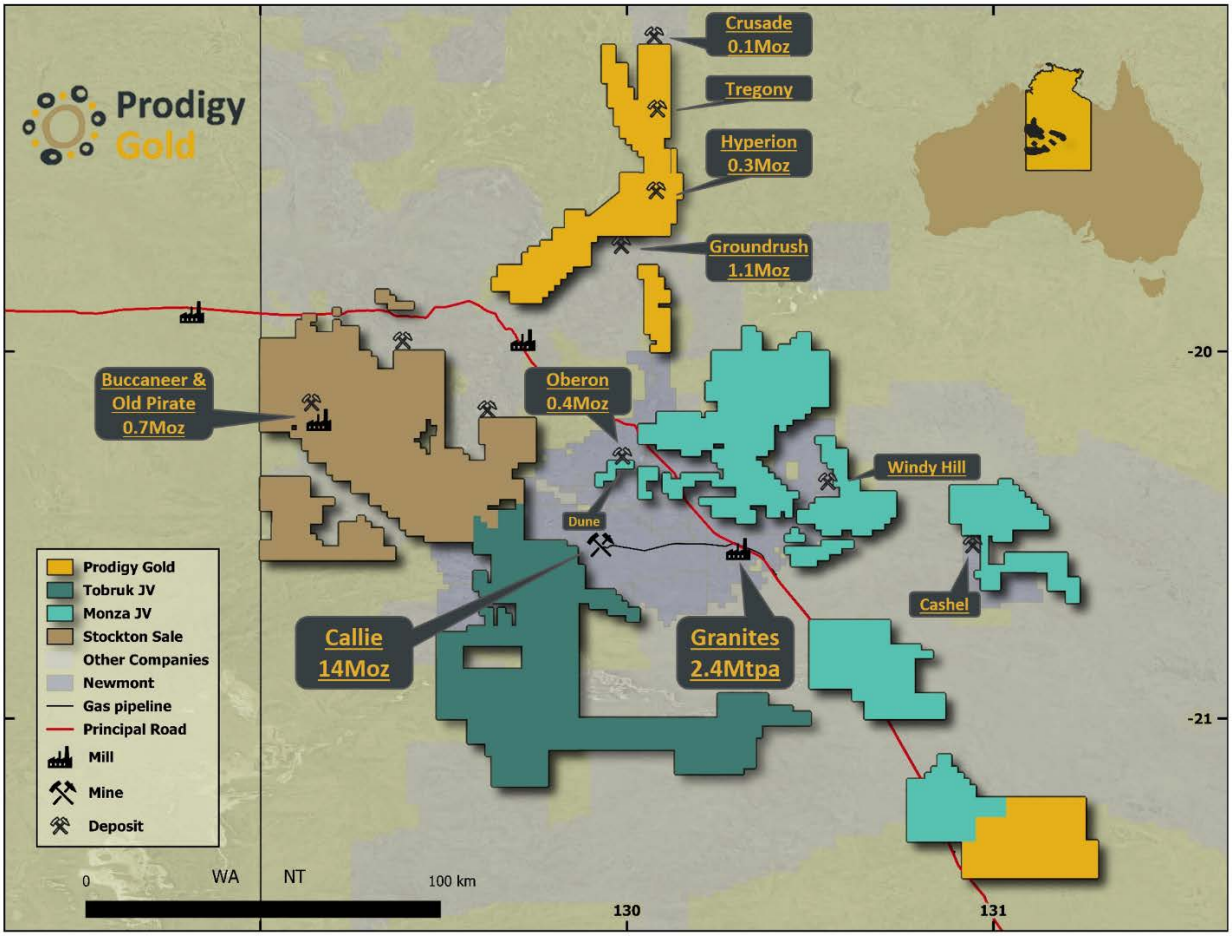

Figure 1 Location of new Tregony Mineral Resource in the Tanami region of the Northern Territory

Tregony Mineral Resource

Following the first drilling at the project by Acacia Resources in 1996, there have been several operators completing exploration on the project over the years. With Ord River Resources and Acacia Resources being the most active explorers between 1996 and 2012. Prodigy Gold has completed one diamond hole at the project since the project was purchased from Vango Resources (formerly Ord River Resources) in 2015. A detailed review of the historic drilling was completed by Prodigy Gold geologists with the details of this work released in November 2021.[6]

Ord River Resources previously reported the Tregony Mineral Resources in 2012 in accordance with the JORC code – 2004 edition under two separate cut-off grades[7] within the Inferred category as:

- 0.5g/t Au – 2.4Mt @ 1.29g/t Au for 101,300 ounces of gold
- 1.0g/t Au – 0.6Mt @ 3.02g/t Au for 62,700 ounces of gold

[6] ASX:PRX 15 November 2021
[7] ASX:VAN 22 November 2012

As this historic Mineral Resource was not reported under the guidelines of the JORC Code – 2012 edition it has not been previously reported by Prodigy Gold as a compliant Mineral Resource. Since then, Prodigy Gold aimed to fully re-build the mineralisation model of the deposit using the historic drilling data as well as results of the diamond hole drilled by Prodigy Gold in 2021[8].

Review of the drilling has shown that the low-grade mineralisation is hosted within the regional SSZ over an overall strike length of around 3 kilometres. Mineralisation is represented in a stacked vein style model hosted within the Killi Killi sediments as shown in Figure 2 and 3 below.

There are over 50 mineralised lodes defined in the resource area ranging in thickness from 2m to up to 15m wide. The wireframes were defined using a lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au but some areas of waste were also included to ensure continuity of the wireframes. A minimum width of 2m was also used when defining the wireframes to apply some rigour around the assumptions of Open Pit minimum mining widths.

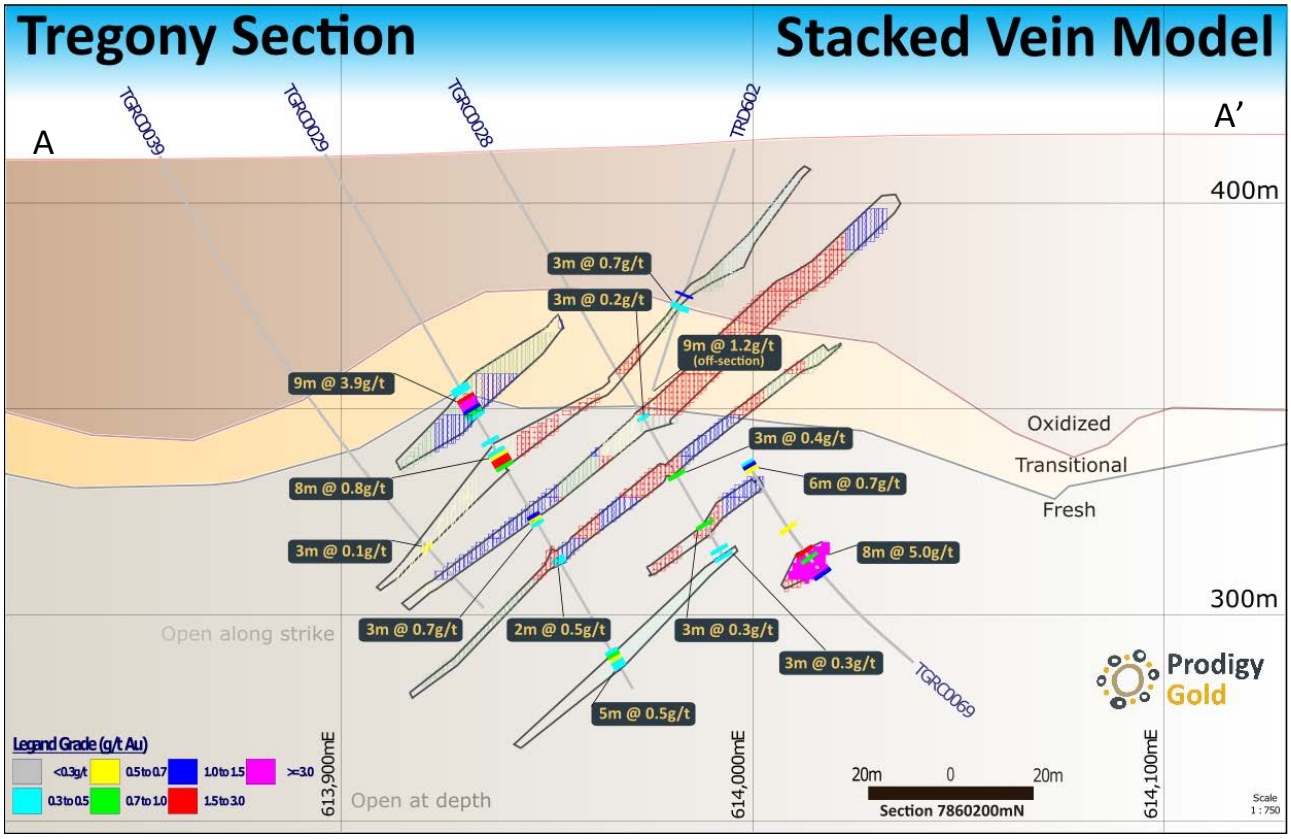

Figure 2 Cross Section showing stacked vein mineralisation of the Tregony Mineral Resource – Section 7860200mN . Intercepts shown in cross-section are seen in Table 4 and represent the intercepts used in the Mineral Resource estimation.

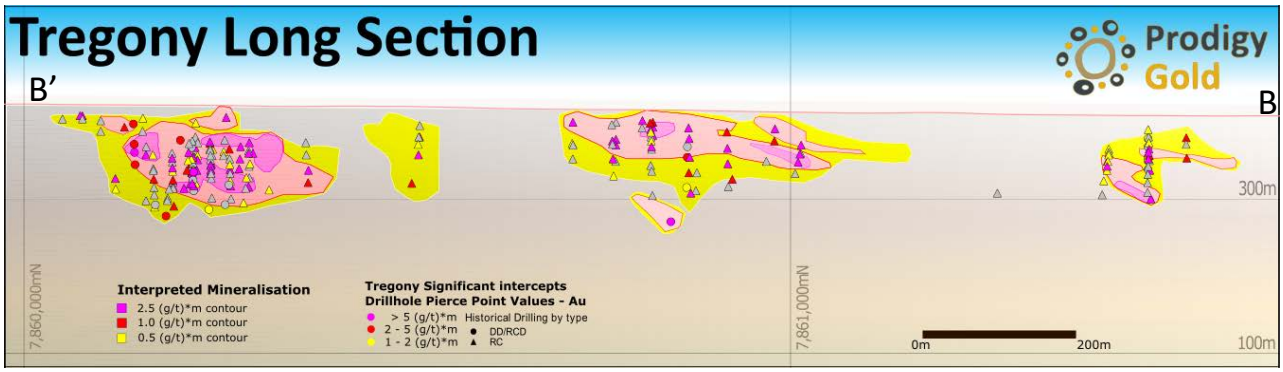

Figure 3 Schematic Long Section – looking west – showing the Tregony mineralisation & drilling intercepts used in the model as shown in Table 4 below.

[8] ASX:PRX 17 December 2021

Regional Geological Setting

The Granites Tanami Orogen (GTO) forms part of the North Australian Craton, and is a remote, poorly exposed and relatively poorly understood terrane mainly comprised of Paleoproterozoic folded sedimentary and volcanic rocks and granitoids (Ahmad M, 2013). The oldest rocks in the region are gneisses, schists and granitoids of the Browns Range Metamorphics (2,530 to 2,500 million years ("Ma")) and Billabong Complex (ca. 2,514 Ma), which are part of the poorly exposed Archean crystalline basement.

The region consists of two major Precambrian tectonic units: the Granites-Tanami Group and the Birrindudu Basin sediments. The oldest sequence of the Tanami Group is the mostly greenschist facies metamorphic grade sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Mt Charles Formation (ca. 1,910 Ma) in the central Tanami and the Stubbins Formation in the western Tanami.

Overlying the Mt Charles Formation are siltstones, cherts and lesser fine-grained sandstones interbedded with dolerite sills of the Dead Bullock Formation ("DBFm"). These are interpreted based on their lithological and geochemical affinities to be laterally equivalent to the Mt Charles Formation. The DBFm is the geological host to the world class Callie Mine at Dead Bullock Soak ("DBS").

Conformably overlying the Mt Charles and DBFm is a regionally extensive blanket of sandy turbidites of the Killi Killi Formation ("KKFm"). Deposition of the Killi Killi turbidites is considered by (Bagas L B. R., 2014) to mark the transition of the Tanami Basin from a back–arc to a collisional setting. The KKFm is host to the Coyote and Old Pirate mines as well as the Tregony Mineral Resource.

The Tanami Group is unconformably overlain by siliciclastic sedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks of the Mount Winnecke Group and Ware Group that accumulated between ca. 1,825 and 1,810 Ma, followed by regional deformation and granite plutonism of the 1,800 to 1,790 Ma Stafford Event.

A structural evolution involving between three western Tanami (Bagas L B. R., 2013)) and at least six eastern Tanami; (Crispe AJ, 2007) deformation events have been described. Regional metamorphism was typically lower to middle greenschist facies, though zones of lower and higher metamorphic grade exist locally (Huston DL, 2007).

The GTO is host to a suite of structurally controlled late tectonic orogenic gold deposits localised in and around the axes of anticlines (e.g. DBS, Coyote, Old Pirate), or by brittle to ductile strain partitioning within and around rheological heterogeneities in the rock package (e.g. The Granites, Groundrush, Tanami goldfield).

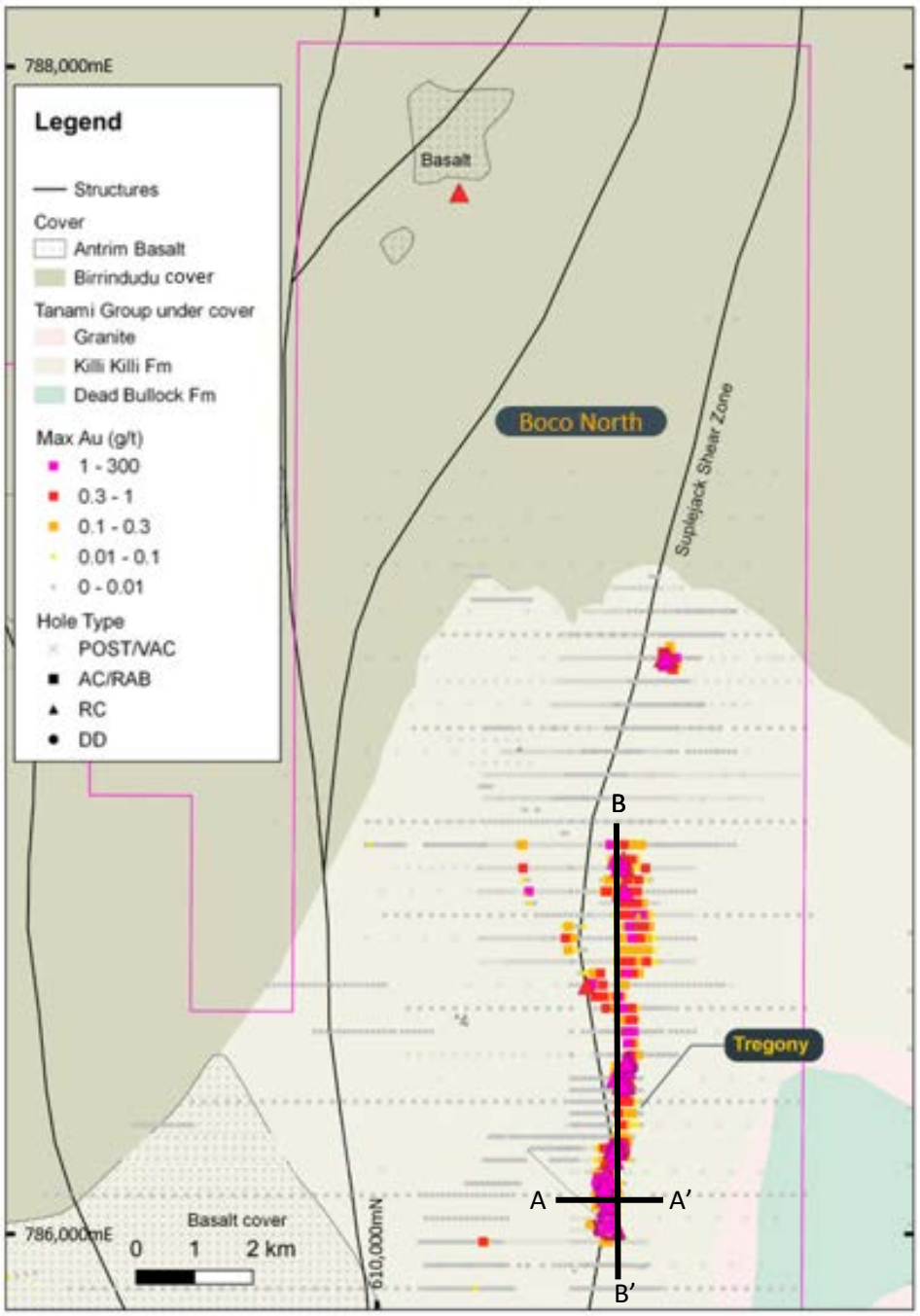

Figure 4 Regional geology for the Tregony project area showing all drilling[9]

Tregony Maiden Mineral Resource

The Tregony Maiden Mineral Resource represents the first new Mineral Resource for Prodigy Gold since the release of the Hyperion Mineral Resource in 2018. The Tregony Mineral Resource has been extensively reviewed internally and has been reported under the guidelines of the JORC Code – 2012 edition. The estimation has been completed considering open pit mining methods the logical extraction methodology for this style of mineralisation.

The Tregony Maiden Mineral Resource has been reported as an open pit Mineral Resource constrained within a A$2,960 per ounce optimised shell reported above a 0.60g/t Au cut-off grade.

[9] ASX:PRX 15 November 2021

The Maiden Mineral Resource totals 1.44 million tonnes at 1.16g/t Au for a total of 54,000 ounces of gold (Table 2 below). This Mineral Resource has been reported in the Inferred category only. Further drilling and review would be required before a higher confidence Resource category could be defined at this project.

Table 2 Tregony Mineral Resource summary Table

			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Project	Date	Cut-off Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
		(g/t)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(oz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(oz Au)	(Mt)	(g/t Au)	(oz Au)
Tregony	Feb-23	0.6	0.00	0.00	0	1.44	1.16	54	1.44	1.16	54

Notes:

- *All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 edition*
- *All figures are rounded to reflect appropriate levels of confidence, differences may occur due to rounding*
- *Tonnes are reported as dry metric tonnes*
- *The are no Mineral Reserves reported for any of Prodigy Gold's projects*
- *Tregony Mineral Resources are determined using an optimised pit shell with these parameters;*
    - *Gold price of A$2,960/oz which represents a 120% factoring of the 3 year forecast of gold at US$1,700/oz and exchange rate of $0.69.*
    - *Mining, processing and G&A costs of around $56/ore tonne mined*
    - *Recoveries of 95% for oxide and 90% for transitional and fresh based on historic metallurgical testwork performed by Metcom Laboratories for Acacia Resources*
    - *Pit wall angles of 45^{o} in oxide and 39^{o} in fresh and transitional, based on reported work completed by Tanami Gold[5] and is seen as being appropriate for use at Tregony due to the proximity of the deposits*

Tenement and Land Tenure Status

The Tregony deposit is located on Exploration License (EL) 31331 and is wholly owned by Prodigy Gold. The lease was granted to Prodigy Gold on 13 July 2016, following the amalgamation of EL26483, EL27566 and EL27812 and consists of 138 blocks, or 447.31km². An application for renewal was lodged and approved with the Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade – Northern Territory ("DITT") and is now set to expire on 12 July 2024.

The tenement falls within the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory and is located approximately 620km north-northwest of Alice Springs.

Tregony Project History

EL26483 (previously SEL26483) was first granted to Suplejack Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Ord River Resources), and managed by Ord River Resources Ltd, on 18 July 2008, for a four-year term. This license replaced EL's 23454, 23492, 24167 and 25208.

Prior to the EL26483 being granted, the deposit fell on SEL8788, a lease that was granted to Paul Messenger and Malcolm Kidd Resources for a three-year period from 5 October 1994. Acacia Resources entered into a joint venture with Messenger and Kidd, Territory Goldfields and Dominion Gold Mining on 25 May 1995, who then became operator of the lease. At the end of 1996, Acacia had acquired both Dominion and Territory Gold's shares in the lease.

At the end of 1999, Acacia Resources was acquired by AngloGold, and then from all the drilling undertaken at Tregony up to April 2000, AngloGold produced an unpublished Mineral Resource Estimate which was of similar tonnes and grade to that which is now reported by Prodigy Gold.

In 2002, after the cessation of SEL8788, the new lease of SEL23454 was granted to Suplejack Pty Ltd who began exploring the deposit the following year. In 2004, complete ownership was transferred to Suplejack Pty Ltd a subsidiary of ASX listed Ord River Resources.

Ord River Resources, and subsequently Vango Mining, continued to explore the project conducting drilling in 2005 and again in 2012, until the decision was made to sell the project to Prodigy Gold in 2015. Once ownership was transferred to Prodigy Gold with final land access granted to Prodigy Gold in 2021, with the first hole drilled into the Tregony deposit by Prodigy Gold during that year.

Table 3 Details of all Mineral Resource quality drilling at Tregony deposit (ns – not stipulated)

Company	Drill Type	Drill Size	Year/s	Number of holes	Total Metres drilled	Collar Survey	Downhole surveys
Acacia Resources	RC	130mm	1996-98	72	8,825	ns	Yes
Acacia Resources	DD	HQ	1997-98	5	805.9	ns	Yes
Ord River Resources	RC	ns	2005	30	1,922	GPS	Yes
Ord River Resources	RC/DD	RC - 115mm DD- HQ3/NQ2	2012	10	2,403.3	GPS	Yes
Prodigy Gold	DD	HQ	2021	1	210.7	GPS	Yes

Deposit Geology, Mineralisation and Geological Interpretation

The Tregony deposit is located with the KKFm of the regional Granites-Tanami Group. The mineralisation style is described as a stacked vein array, striking roughly north south and dipping gently to steeply to the west. The local geology consists of siltstones and sandstones of the KKFm and higher gold grades are noted within quartz veins through the system. The Tregony system is located in the hanging wall of the regional SSZ.

Gold grade was the main defining factor when generating the mineralisation wireframes, with continuity in the main zones identified in low cut-off grades of 0.3g/t Au. Occasionally holes with no grades were included in the wireframing to ensure continuity to further drill sections. All intercepts are noted in Table 4 below.

Alteration consists of green chlorite (+/- pyrite) and is controlled by veining and porosity of the surrounding lithology. Foliation-controlled alteration is seen in shales as a result of the surrounding veining. Alteration intensity is a function of vein frequency, and ranges from weak to intense. Weak dissemination of Pyrite occurs in the non-porous shales and is mostly restricted to thin vein selvedge. Pyrite dissemination increases however within the more sandy units and is also functional of veining frequency and intensity.

Most of the veining occurs in tightly packed shales, the alteration is localised to vein selvedge and rarely extends as dissemination into the host rock unless the vein is at the contact between a sandstone and a shale unit. Within the shales, foliation-controlled chlorite-pyrite hairline veins occur adjacent and as a result of the thicker quartz-chlorite-pyrite veining.

The alteration haloes are usually thin or non-existent for weak veining zones. In zones of more intense veining, the alteration propagates into the host rock along the foliation and vein walls. It is common to see strongly altered host rock clasts within the quartz breccia veins.

During wireframing, analysis was completed on the drilling to ensure it was validated, then a sectional review was undertaken. The drilling was composited to 1m, the most common sample length of 1m, with wireframing then completed with a minimum downhole selection of 2m. All material above 0.3g/t gold and with a minimal width of 2m was included within the wireframes.

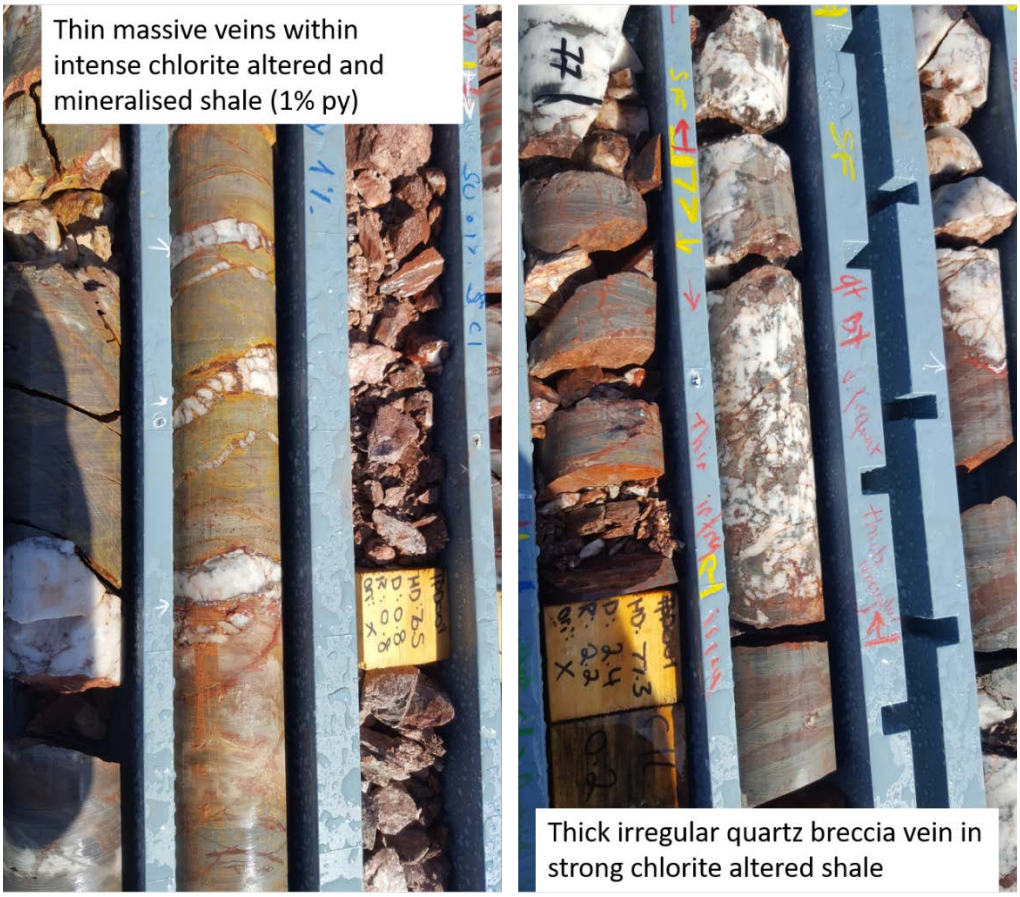

Figure 5 Examples of thin massive quartz-sulphide vein (left 70m) and thick irregular quartz breccia vein (right 77m)

All drill types were used for the wireframing, including RAB and AC drilling to assist with the continuity of mineralisation interpretation. These lower confidence drilling types were not used in the estimation process.

Regolith and Weathering

The Regolith profile consists of a 49m thick lower saprolite underlain by 10m of saprock. The Regolith is capped by 10m of completely weathered material, starting with a strong goerthitic weathering zone and alternating with pink/red haematite downhole. The goerthitic characteristic of the profile suggests that drilling started in the transitional zone between upper and lower saprolite, and that the upper saprolite has been stripped off and only the lower saprolite remains. Rock foliation is visible from 10m downhole which also suggests that the regolith profile is dominantly lower saprolite.

Weathering was recorded as part of the geological logging of drill holes. This was then reviewed sectionally with a Digital Terrain Model ("DTM") generated in Micromine for use in the modeling and estimation process. Three horizons are defined from two DTM's, oxide, transitional and fresh, with the transitional material sitting between the base of oxide and top of fresh DTM's and density applied for each.

The densities used for the model are:

- Oxide 2.13t/m^3
- Transitional 2.53t/m^3
- Fresh 2.72t/m^3

These values were determined by Acacia Resources from 257 measurements using the method of measuring the dry weight of core, divided by the volume as determined by the weight on air minus the weight in water. Around 105 of these samples were covered in wax to prevent absorption of water.

These values have been assessed as suitable for use as these match previously used densities for other models and do not appear to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation and host rock.

Drilling Techniques and Sampling and sub-Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis

Reserve Circulation ("RC") and Diamond ("DD") drilling (Table 3) only were used in the Mineral Resource estimation. AC and RAB drilling completed in the project area were used in defining the mineralisation wireframes, but not used in the estimation process. Seven holes are reported as RC with diamond tails but have been categorised as diamond holes in this report.

A total of 142 RC holes for 14,976m and 16 diamond holes for 3,208m have been used in the estimation. Drilling is generally oriented at a dip of 60^{o} towards the east, approximately perpendicular to the shallow dip of the mineralisation to the west. Drilling has been completed on a variety of grid spacings ranging from 25m x 25m to 100m x 100m. There are zones with no RC and DD drilling within the mineralised zones, these areas will become targets for future drilling programs. Drilling was generally reported as dry with the water table noted at around 100m below surface, during RC drilling the rigs were supplied with enough air to ensure wet samples were minimised.

All holes used in the estimation had some type of downhole survey with the most common survey utilizing a downhole camera. These surveys have been reviewed by a Company geologist prior to entry into the database to ensure they are within acceptable tolerances.

Hole collars were generally collected by a handheld GPS using the MGA GDA94 zone 52 grid system.

Prodigy Gold completed a detailed review of the Tregony database in 2021 and released the results of this work to the ASX[10]. This included a review of the mineralisation and drilling intercepts and was used to support the 2021 drilling.

Drilling recoveries for all drilling recorded were generally very good with only minor core losses noted during previous drilling campaigns. Acacia did record RC recoveries, which our geologists have confirmed to be good recoveries. Sampling was either completed as 1m composites from the RC rig using a 3-tier riffle splitter, or through the collection of 4m composites during some of Ord River Resources' programs. 1m composites were generally collected from the rig and 4m composites were collected through the spearing of the 1m spoil piles as collected from the rig.

Core samples were generally generated post logging of the core, with half core samples collected and analysed. Sample lengths were usually limited to 0.3m minimum widths, with a limited number of 0.1m samples noted in the database.

Acacia's RC and DD sample preparation included single stage mix and grind in a mixermill for samples up to 3kg, with barren quartz wash between samples. Samples were then assayed for gold only at Amdel Laboratories, Darwin, using fire assay ("FA") methods FA1 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and FA3 (detection limit 0.001ppm Au). Re-assaying of selected pulps as check samples was carried out by ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs.

Ord River's 2005 RC drilling samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories Alice Springs using a 48-hour cyanide leach method BCL-AAS. Information on the sample preparation techniques is not available.

[10] ASX: 15 November 2021

Ord River's 2012 RC drilling sample preparation was done by riffle splitting to 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better. The pulps were then assayed using methods Au-AA26 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and ME ICP41 for 35 elements.

Prodigy Gold drilling and sampling was supervised by geological staff with samples submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40 gram charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses ("SFA"), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration.

There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Acacia Resources' drilling programs. The following routine quality control procedures were regularly undertaken as part of AngloGold's exploration activities (Large, 2001):

- Laboratory Residues – Re-split of residues at the original laboratory and analysis of the -75 micron material to test lab homogenisation & splitting process.
- Screen Fire Assays - Submitted to original laboratory of residues for analysis of –75 micron and +75 micron fractions, to test for coarse gold.
- Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs") – Various CRMs, covering a range of gold grades, and blanks were routinely inserted into every batch of diamond drilling and some RC samples dispatched to the laboratory at a ratio of 3 CRMs per 100 samples. Most of the standards returned values within 15% of the accepted values.
- Blanks – Sand containing 0.00g/t Au were submitted in some groups of samples to monitor whether the laboratory mills were being fully cleaned between samples.

Quality control procedures used by Ord River in the 2012 drilling program included:

- CRMs – Three CRMs purchased from Ore Research & Exploration, with expected gold values of 1.02g/t Au, 3.04g/t Au and 11.79g/t Au, were inserted at approximately 1 in 55 samples, preferentially within zones of better mineralisation. Only one result fell outside of the range recommended value +/- 2 SD (sample 603200).

For Prodigy Gold samples a blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results were reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this was near the detection limit of the analytical technique.

Review of all QAQC reported showed no concerns during the modelling process.

Estimation Methodology

The wireframes used in the estimation process were generated using a sectional review using Micromine software. These were then validated using the tools available in the software to ensure all were closed without intersecting triangles.

The mineralisation wireframes were applied as hard boundaries during the grade estimation process. Bulk densities were then coded into the wireframes using the DTM's generated as outlined above.

The methodology used in the estimation process is outlined below:

- Samples composited to 1m lengths with sample lengths ranging from 0.1m to a maximum of 1.2m but around 98% of all samples used were 1m in length:
    - Intervals used in the estimation include some internal waste to ensure continuity, these are noted in a Table 4 below
- Top-cuts were used in the estimation process to reduce the influence of higher-grade samples. A general top-cut of 10g/t Au was applied with less than 1% of composite to cut (total of 30 samples).
- Variograms were generated for the deposit based on the orientation of mineralisation, these were generated using Supervisor Software and then imported into Micromine for estimation processing. Variography was generated for lode sets as defined in the wireframing, namely:
    - Lodes 1-8
    - Lodes 9-16
    - Lodes 101-120
    - Lodes 200-222
- Search ellipses were defined using the variography and set to a maximum distance of 100% of the sill. Parent blocks of 10m easting, 25m northing and 10m RL with cell discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 was used
- No rotation was applied to the block model
- Ordinary Kriging was the methodology used during the estimation process, using Micromine software. This is considered an appropriate technique for this style of mineralisation, particularly the nuggety nature of the Tregony mineralisation.
- Validation processes used include the visual inspection of the model compared to the drilling and compositing, the generation of swath plots to review average block grades against average composite grades. All steps showed the model are appropriate for reporting.

Criteria Used for Classification

The Tregony Maiden Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred. This is due to the early stage of the exploration process at Tregony with a large portion of the drilling used completed more than 10 years ago. Additional drilling is required using modern QAQC processes to give additional confidence in the estimation process.

Prodigy Gold is planning additional drilling into the deposit in 2023 to add confidence in the estimation process as well as attempt to grow the resource. Drilling is planned in and around the historic AC and RAB drilling.

Where drilling spacing is too large (50m), the estimation process determined this to be unclassified rather than Inferred material.

No Indicated or Measured material is defined in this model.

Future works and recommendations

The first and most obvious recommendation is to complete additional drilling on the project to add both confidence and additional resources.

A detailed surface survey is required to be completed prior to any future mining decisions being made, this would likely be undertaken at the same time as collars are surveyed in the future. The DTM is

based on the regional 15m Shuttle Radar Topography Mission ("SRTM") data, so more accurate determination will be required in the future.

Analysis to understand the potential for coarse gold reducing the grades within some drill holes to be completed. It is possible there are areas not presenting suitable intervals from past analysis with coarse gold not presenting in assaying. This can be assessed using different analysis techniques such as Screen Fire Assay ("SFA") or Photon analysis, both of which can use larger samples.

A detailed review of costs and gold prices should be completed once higher confidence is achieved with more drilling. Cost estimates used in this model are limited to previous experience and publicly available data.

Authorised for release by Prodigy Gold's Board of Directors.

For further information contact:
Mark Edwards
Managing Director
+61 8 9423 9777

About Prodigy Gold NL

Prodigy Gold has a unique greenfields and brownfields exploration portfolio in the proven multi-million-ounce Tanami Gold Province. Prodigy Gold remains highly active in its systematic exploration approach and intends to continue exploration prioritising on:

- drilling targets on its Tanami and Lake Mackay Projects
- a scoping study on the Buccaneer Resource
- systematic evaluation of high potential early stage targets
- joint ventures to expedite discovery on other targets

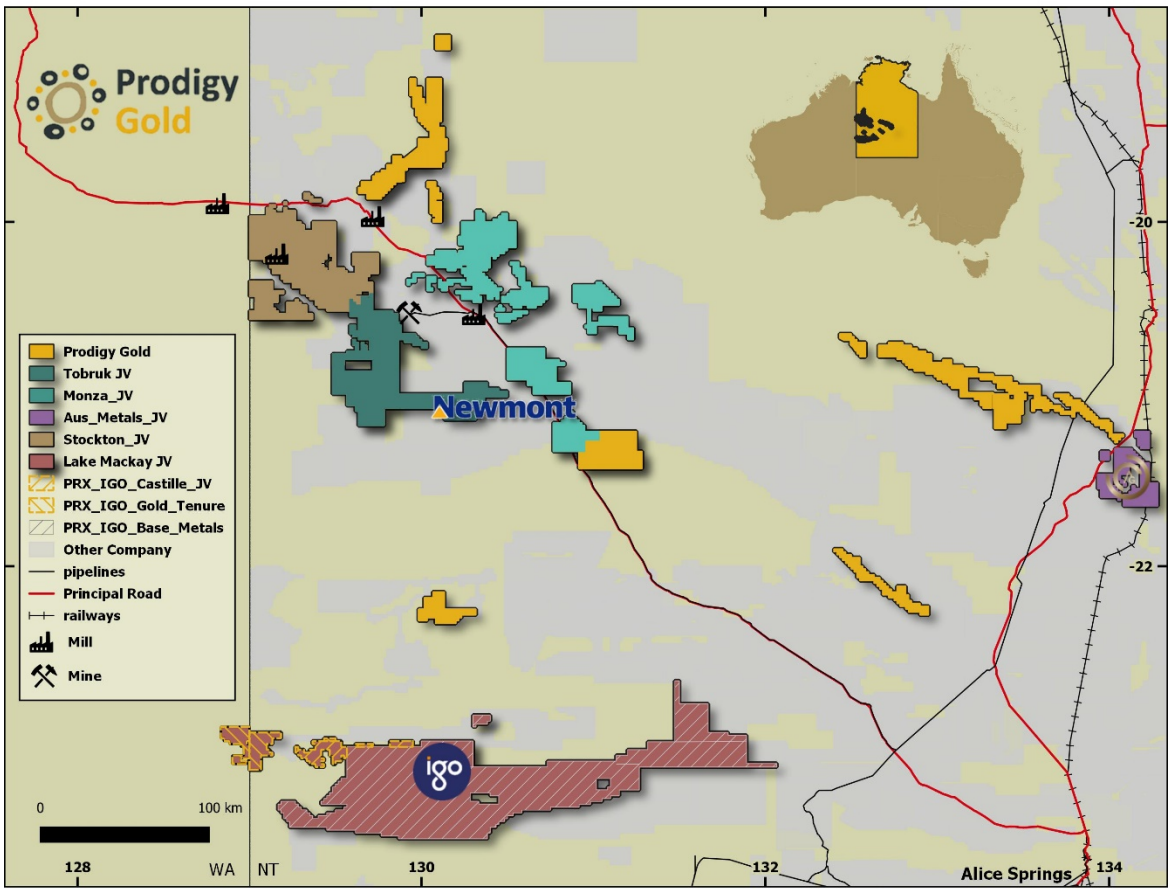

Figure 6 – Prodigy Gold major project areas

Competent Person's Statement for Mineral Resources

The information in this release that relates to the Mineral Resource estimate of the Tregony deposit is based on information compile by Mr Mark Edwards, who is a fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG), he is also a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL. Mr Edwards has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2021 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Edwards has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Mineral Resource in the report in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this statement that relates to Mineral Resource for Old Pirate was previously released to the ASX on the 19 August 2016 – Old Pirate Updated Mineral Resource Estimate. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au*. The 19 August 2016 release fairly represents information reviewed by Mr. David Williams, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 19 August 2016 release Mr. Williams was a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr. Williams had previously provided written consent for the 19 August 2016 release.*

The information in this statement that relates to Mineral Resource for Buccaneer was previously released to the ASX on the 1 September 2017 – Twin Bonanza – Buccaneer Resource Update. This document can be found at www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au*. It fairly represents information compiled by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and reviewed by Mr. Paul Blackney who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the time of the 1 September 2017 release Mr. Briggs was a full-time employee of ABM Resources NL (now called Prodigy Gold NL) and Mr. Blackney was a full-time employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Briggs and Mr. Blackney had previously provided written consent for the 1 September 2017 release.*

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for Hyperion (previously called Suplejack) was previously released to the ASX on the 31 July 2018 – Suplejack Resource Update. This document can be found at

www.asx.com.au (Stock Code: PRX) and at www.prodigygold.com.au*. The 31 July 2018 release fairly represents data and geological modelling reviewed by Mr. Matt Briggs who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and grade estimation and Mineral Resource estimates reviewed by Mr. Ian Glacken who is a Fellow of the Australia Institute of Geoscientists. At the time of the 31 July 2018 release Mr. Biggs was a full-time employee of Prodigy Gold NL and Mr. Glacken was a fulltime employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr. Biggs and Mr. Glacken had previously provided written consent for the 31 July 2018 release.*

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results

Past Exploration results reported in this announcement have been previously prepared and disclosed by Prodigy Gold NL in accordance with JORC 2012, these releases can be found and reviewed on the Company website, (www.prodigygold.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented here have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. Refer to www.prodigygold.com.au for details on past exploration results.

The information in this report that relates to prior exploration results and Mineral Resources is extracted from the following ASX announcements:

Announcement Date	***Announcement Title***	***Competent Person***	***At the time of release full-time employee of***	***Membership***	***Membership status***
22.11.2012 ASX:VAN	Statement of Mineral Resources – Tregony Prospect Suplejack Gold Project, Northern Territory	Mr Murray Hutton	Geos Mining	AusIMM	Member
22.11.2022 ASX:TAM	Mineral Resource updates completed for five gold deposits on the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture Yields 1.5M ounces	Mr Graeme Thompson	MoJoe Mining Pty Ltd	AusiMM	Member
15.11.2021	Historic High Grades Confirm Upside Potential of Tregony System	Mr Adriaan van Herk	Prodigy Gold NL	AIG	Member
17.12.2021	Exceptional Results in Buccaneer Diamond Drilling	Mr Matt Briggs	Prodigy Gold NL	AusIMM	Member

References

Ahmad M, V. L. (2013). *Geology and Mineral Resources of the Northern Territory, Northern Territory Geological Survey, Special Publication 5.* Darwin: Northern Territory Government Printing Office.

Bagas L, B. R. (2013). Paleoproterozoic stratigraphic and gold mineralisation in the Granites-Tanami Orogen, North Australian Craton. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 61*, 89-111.

Bagas L, B. R. (2014). Palaepproterozoic Evolution of the Killi Killi Formation and Orogenic Gold Mineralisation in the Granites-Tanami Orogen, North Australia Craton. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences 61*, 89-111.

Crispe AJ, V. L. (2007). *Geological Framework of the Archean and Paleoproterozioc Tanami Region.* Mineralium Deposita 42 (1-20 , 3-36).

Huston DL, V. L. (2007). Lode-Gold Mineralisation in the Tanami Region, Northern Australia. *Mineralium Deposita vol 42*, 1-2, 175-204.

Large, P. (2001). *AngloGold Australasia & Suplejack Resources (for Messenger & Kidd): SEL8788 - Suplejack Final Report on Exploration Period 5th October 199 to 4th October 2001 Vol 1 of 3.*

Table 4 intercepts used in the Tregony Maiden Mineral Resource calculated down hole within mineralisation wireframes

Hole ID	M From	M To	Lode	width	Au ppm	Comments
TG05RC501	1.4	18.4	Lode104	17	0.67	
TG05RC502	5.5	12.5	Lode104	7	1.21	
TG05RC503	13	14	Lode104	1	0.67	
TG05RC506	13	15	Lode104	2	0.28	
TG05RC510	25	27	Lode104	2	1.56	
TG05RC514	14	16	Lode102	2	0.24	
TG05RC514	30	32	Lode103	2	0.37	
TG05RC515	10	12	Lode112	2	0.55	
TG05RC515	30	32	Lode110	2	0.40	
TG05RC516	52	54	Lode112	2	0.08	Wireframed for continuity
TG05RC516	61	70	Lode110	9	2.40	
TG05RC517	17	19	Lode113	2	0.72	
TG05RC517	38	40	Lode112	2	0.38	
TG05RC517	47	62	Lode110	15	1.78	
TG05RC517	67	73	Lode110	6	22.48	Not capped intercept
TG05RC517	109	112	Lode106	3	106.26	Not capped intercept
TG05RC518A	45	47	Lode115	2	0.03	Wireframed for continuity
TG05RC518A	66	68	Lode112	2	0.87	
TG05RC518A	70	75	Lode110	5	1.54	
TG05RC518A	88	91	Lode110	3	9.97	
TG05RC518A	109	111	Lode117	2	0.75	
TG05RC519	65	69	Lode115	4	0.25	
TG05RC519	84	86	Lode112	2	0.61	
TG05RC519	90	94	Lode110	4	0.62	
TG05RC519	106	114	Lode110	8	0.96	
TG05RC520	4	15	Lode113	11	2.27	
TG05RC520	43	45	Lode112	2	0.42	
TG05RC520	59	61	Lode110	2	0.61	
TG05RC520	65	68	Lode110	3	0.17	Wireframed for continuity
TG05RC521	50	56	Lode115	6	1.22	
TG05RC521	69	73	Lode112	4	5.60	
TG05RC521	83	90	Lode110	7	3.76	
TG05RC522	54	59	Lode114	5	0.24	
TG05RC522	65	67	Lode115	2	0.18	Wireframed for continuity
TG05RC522	76	81	Lode112	5	1.18	
TG05RC522	86	88	Lode110	2	0.26	
TG05RC522	91	95	Lode110	4	10.84	Not capped intercept
TG05RC523	59	65	Lode115	6	28.72	Not capped intercept
TG05RC524	12	14	Lode1	2	0.21	
TG05RC524	35	41	Lode2	6	0.95	
TG05RC524	45	49	Lode2	4	1.56	
TG05RC524	69	71	Lode7	2	0.41	
TG05RC525	6	15	Lode3	9	4.14	
TG05RC525	20	22	Lode5	2	0.07	Wireframed for continuity
TG05RC526	11	13	Lode3	2	1.29	

Hole ID	M From	M To	Lode	width	Au ppm	Comments
TG05RC526	17	23	Lode5	6	7.38	
TG05RC526	30	34	Lode5	4	2.64	
TG05RC527	87	89	Lode1	2	0.21	
TG05RC527	112	122	Lode8	10	0.06	Wireframed for continuity
TG05RC528	15	25	Lode4	10	1.88	
TG05RC528	34	43	Lode3	9	0.36	
TGDD2101	14.3	17.5	Lode111	3.2	0.74	
TGDD2101	43.8	46.2	Lode112	2.4	1.71	1.4m of core loss
TGDD2101	53.3	59.8	Lode110	6.5	0.90	1.35m of core loss
TGDD2101	69.7	78.3	Lode108	8.6	0.33	0.2m of core loss
TGDH0001	54	56	Lode115	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGDH0001	78	80	Lode112	2	0.70	
TGDH0001	83	87	Lode110	4	1.04	
TGDH0001	97	101	Lode110	4	26.99	Not capped intercept
TGDH0002	92	94	Lode115	2	0.16	Wireframed for continuity
TGDH0002	108	110	Lode112	2	0.20	
TGDH0002	126	129	Lode110	3	0.32	
TGDH0003	47	49	Lode5	2	0.16	Wireframed for continuity
TGDH0003	60	68	Lode1	8	0.26	
TGDH0003	107	108.3	Lode2	1.3	1.52	
TGDH0004	170	178	Lode7	8	1.23	
TGDH0005	29	31	Lode11	2	0.54	
TGDH0005	41	43	Lode10	2	0.11	Wireframed for continuity
TGDH0005	56	60	Lode15	4	0.39	
TGDH0005	62	64	Lode15	2	0.85	
TGDH0005	76	78	Lode12	2	0.30	
TGRC0002	60	62	Lode204	2	0.75	
TGRC0002	94	96	Lode201	2	0.59	
TGRC0004	112	115	Lode1	3	0.13	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0005	114	117	Lode108	3	0.45	
TGRC0006	63	66	Lode115	3	0.56	
TGRC0006	84	88	Lode110	4	0.14	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0006	98	105	Lode110	7	0.64	
TGRC0006	113	115	Lode108	2	0.34	
TGRC0006	124	126	Lode107	2	0.23	
TGRC0007	43	45	Lode115	2	0.22	
TGRC0007	66	71	Lode112	5	2.80	
TGRC0007	75	79	Lode110	4	0.03	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0007	86	89	Lode110	3	0.05	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0007	110	112	Lode117	2	12.62	Not capped intercept
TGRC0008	69	73	Lode115	4	0.33	
TGRC0008	86	91	Lode112	5	0.68	
TGRC0008	102	112	Lode110	10	16.17	Not capped intercept
TGRC0009	52	62	Lode115	10	0.43	
TGRC0009	70	72	Lode112	2	0.23	
TGRC0009	84	90	Lode110	6	3.49	
TGRC0009	111	113	Lode117	2	4.59	

Hole ID	M From	M To	Lode	width	Au ppm	Comments
TGRC0010	77	82	Lode115	5	0.31	
TGRC0010	91	93	Lode112	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0010	102	104	Lode110	2	0.51	
TGRC0010	130	132	Lode117	2	0.14	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0011	115	119	Lode117	4	0.45	
TGRC0012	64	66	Lode118	2	0.03	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0014	62	64	Lode13	2	0.24	
TGRC0014	74	82	Lode9	8	0.67	
TGRC0015	26	28	Lode11	2	0.49	
TGRC0015	35	37	Lode10	2	0.77	
TGRC0015	40	51	Lode15	11	0.58	
TGRC0015	54	58	Lode15	4	0.83	
TGRC0016	119	121	Lode12	2	30.64	Not capped intercept
TGRC0017	68	70	Lode5	2	0.20	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0019	108	128	Lode8	20	0.61	
TGRC0020	16	18	Lode3	2	0.39	
TGRC0020	34	48	Lode1	14	0.59	
TGRC0020	65	72	Lode2	7	1.20	
TGRC0020	92	95	Lode7	3	0.51	
TGRC0021	44	47	Lode6	3	0.25	
TGRC0022	46	48	Lode118	2	0.25	
TGRC0023	59	61	Lode110	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0024	59	66	Lode115	7	8.78	
TGRC0024	81	83	Lode110	2	0.02	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0025	47	50	Lode110	3	0.96	
TGRC0025	56	58	Lode110	2	0.45	
TGRC0026	41	51	Lode115	10	2.33	
TGRC0026	54	57	Lode112	3	0.33	
TGRC0026	71	73	Lode110	2	0.28	
TGRC0026	79	81	Lode110	2	0.42	
TGRC0026	100	102	Lode117	2	0.17	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0027	55	59	Lode114	4	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0027	65	67	Lode115	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0027	78	82	Lode112	4	1.35	
TGRC0027	86	90	Lode110	4	2.78	
TGRC0027	92	94	Lode110	2	0.12	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0027	129	131	Lode117	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0028	62	64	Lode112	2	0.0	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0028	74	79	Lode110	5	0.2	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0028	88	91	Lode110	3	0.4	
TGRC0028	104	107	Lode117	3	0.3	
TGRC0028	111	114	Lode107	3	0.3	
TGRC0029	65	74	Lode115	9	3.9	
TGRC0029	80	88	Lode112	8	0.8	
TGRC0029	101	104	Lode110	3	0.7	
TGRC0029	113	115	Lode110	2	0.5	
TGRC0029	139	144	Lode107	5	0.5	

Hole ID	M From	M To	Lode	width	Au ppm	Comments
TGRC0030	86	89	Lode115	3	0.12	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0030	140	145	Lode108	5	0.21	
TGRC0030	160	162	Lode107	2	0.25	
TGRC0031	96	104	Lode108	8	0.75	
TGRC0032	20	32	Lode3	12	0.38	
TGRC0032	38	62	Lode5	24	0.64	
TGRC0032	65	79	Lode1	14	0.95	
TGRC0033	107	109	Lode2	2	0.47	
TGRC0035	12	27	Lode3	15	2.18	
TGRC0035	32	40	Lode5	8	1.23	
TGRC0035	57	69	Lode1	12	0.51	
TGRC0035	82	90	Lode2	8	0.35	
TGRC0037	12	16	Lode3	4	0.69	
TGRC0037	17	30	Lode5	13	3.85	
TGRC0037	33	36	Lode5	3	0.28	
TGRC0037	53	55	Lode1	2	0.25	
TGRC0037	79	81	Lode2	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0038	128	132	Lode7	4	0.02	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0039	120	123	Lode110	3	0.0	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0039	137	140	Lode110	3	0.1	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0039	142	144	Lode108	2	0.3	
TGRC0040	39	52	Lode114	13	2.22	
TGRC0040	77	79	Lode115	2	0.59	
TGRC0040	100	102	Lode110	2	0.18	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0040	116	118	Lode117	2	4.75	
TGRC0041	88	93	Lode118	5	1.18	
TGRC0041	109	113	Lode117	4	1.19	
TGRC0042	14	19	Lode15	5	0.40	
TGRC0042	82	84	Lode13	2	0.30	
TGRC0043	48	54	Lode10	6	1.89	
TGRC0043	56	65	Lode15	9	0.56	
TGRC0043	71	73	Lode15	2	0.33	
TGRC0043	97	99	Lode12	2	0.36	
TGRC0044	115	117	Lode12	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0045	58	61	Lode13	3	0.67	
TGRC0047	26	31	Lode11	5	0.63	
TGRC0047	37	39	Lode10	2	0.40	
TGRC0048	45	47	Lode12	2	0.50	
TGRC0048	60	70	Lode13	10	0.21	
TGRC0049	50	52	Lode15	2	0.50	
TGRC0049	54	56	Lode12	2	0.64	
TGRC0049	75	83	Lode13	8	0.13	
TGRC0049	118	120	Lode16	2	0.39	
TGRC0050	62	69	Lode15	7	0.26	
TGRC0050	71	74	Lode12	3	3.65	
TGRC0050	93	100	Lode13	7	0.17	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0051	57	59	Lode1	2	0.03	Wireframed for continuity

Hole ID	M From	M To	Lode	width	Au ppm	Comments
TGRC0052	39	50	Lode4	11	0.49	
TGRC0052	54	62	Lode3	8	0.68	
TGRC0052	71	73	Lode5	2	7.91	
TGRC0052	90	92	Lode1	2	0.25	
TGRC0057	0	27	Lode1	27	1.50	
TGRC0057	44	47	Lode2	3	0.51	
TGRC0065	20	22	Lode119	2	0.30	
TGRC0065	36	40	Lode118	4	0.63	
TGRC0065	59	68	Lode120	9	0.59	
TGRC0066	36	38	Lode119	2	0.17	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0066	46	49	Lode118	3	0.40	
TGRC0066	104	110	Lode120	6	0.62	
TGRC0068	95	99	Lode115	4	0.32	
TGRC0068	111	113	Lode110	2	0.35	
TGRC0068	136	140	Lode117	4	0.30	
TGRC0069	43	51	Lode112	8	0.1	
TGRC0069	55	66	Lode110	11	2.8	
TGRC0069	71	73	Lode110	2	0.7	
TGRC0069	84	90	Lode117	6	0.7	
TGRC0069	111	119	Lode106	8	5.0	
TGRC0070	93	100	Lode2	7	0.49	
TGRC0071	28	32	Lode3	4	0.33	
TGRC0071	44	46	Lode5	2	0.60	
TGRC0071	49	61	Lode5	12	0.81	
TGRC0071	94	96	Lode2	2	0.08	Wireframed for continuity
TGRC0072	51	53	Lode1	2	0.29	
TGRC0072	73	75	Lode2	2	0.21	
TH05RC529	38	41	Lode206	3	0.85	
TH05RC529	70	72	Lode208	2	0.96	
TH05RC529	85	91	Lode209	6	0.79	
TH05RC530	18	24	Lode203	6	0.97	
TH05RC531	10	14	Lode203	4	0.21	
TH05RC531	19	20	Lode200	1	0.55	
TH05RC532	26	28	Lode206	2	0.16	Wireframed for continuity
TH05RC532	54	56	Lode205	2	1.74	
TMRC0001	17	19	Lode203	2	0.52	
TMRC0001	28	31	Lode200	3	0.63	
TMRC0001	51	53	Lode206	2	0.14	Wireframed for continuity
TMRC0003	22	24	Lode200	2	0.46	
TMRC0003	35	38	Lode206	3	1.15	
TMRC0003	54	56	Lode205	2	1.09	
TMRC0003	66	68	Lode205	2	3.48	
TMRC0004	25	27	Lode203	2	0.27	
TMRC0004	54	56	Lode206	2	0.16	Wireframed for continuity
TMRC0005	24	30	Lode200	6	0.48	
TMRC0005	39	41	Lode202	2	0.09	Wireframed for continuity
TMRC0005	48	50	Lode206	2	0.81	

Hole ID	M From	M To	Lode	width	Au ppm	Comments
TMRC0005	55	57	Lode207	2	0.43	
TMRC0006	33	41	Lode200	8	1.00	
TMRC0006	83	85	Lode207	2	0.04	Wireframed for continuity
TMRC0007	65	67	Lode206	2	1.01	
TMRC0007	77	79	Lode214	2	0.26	
TMRC0007	86	93	Lode208	7	0.87	
TMRC0007	110	120	Lode209	10	0.66	
TMRC0008	44	48	Lode203	4	0.57	
TMRC0008	52	56	Lode206	4	0.73	
TMRC0008	68	72	Lode208	4	0.36	
TMRC0008	91	92	Lode209	1	0.46	
TMRC0009	81	84	Lode208	3	0.57	
TMRC0009	118	119	Lode209	1	0.06	Wireframed for continuity
TMRC0010	40	42	Lode203	2	0.41	
TMRC0010	65	67	Lode206	2	0.29	
TMRC0011	51	53	Lode203	2	0.22	
TMRC0011	82	84	Lode206	2	0.37	
TMRC0012	29	31	Lode202	2	0.53	
TMRC0012	37	39	Lode206	2	0.14	
TMRC0013	48	50	Lode200	2	0.48	
TMRC0013	114	116	Lode207	2	0.31	
TMRC0014	96	102	Lode208	6	1.12	
TMRC0014	128	134	Lode209	6	0.52	
TMRC0015	38	40	Lode206	2	0.07	Wireframed for continuity
TMRC0015	58	62	Lode214	4	0.31	
TMRC0015	66	68	Lode208	2	0.45	
TMRC0015	74	77	Lode215	3	2.83	
TMRC0015	85	94	Lode209	9	1.55	
TMRC0016	13	16	Lode217	3	1.16	
TMRC0016	32	34	Lode216	2	0.40	
TMRC0016	59	61	Lode206	2	1.38	
TMRC0016	73	75	Lode214	2	0.39	
TMRC0016	81	83	Lode208	2	0.34	
TMRC0016	88	95	Lode215	7	1.29	
TMRC0016	106	108	Lode209	2	1.12	
TMRC0017	76	78	Lode206	2	0.45	
TMRC0017	93	95	Lode208	2	0.38	
TMRC0017	96	102	Lode215	6	1.23	
TRD601	180	184	Lode108	4	1.14	
TRD601	197	199	Lode107	2	0.01	Wireframed for continuity
TRD602	40.2	44.72	Lode112	4.52	0.67	
TRD602	85.46	94.46	Lode110	9	1.24	
TRD602	142	147	Lode117	5	0.32	
TRD604	124	130	Lode110	6	0.10	Wireframed for continuity
TRD604	162	165	Lode117	3	0.23	

Table 5 Holes used in the Tregony Maiden Mineral Resource

Hole ID	Hole type	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	Company	Year Drilled
BCRC0001	RC	7869865.9	615009.2	414.8	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
BCRC0002	RC	7869865.9	614948.9	415.4	132.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
BCRC0003	RC	7869865.9	614898.7	415.8	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0001	RC	7862665.9	614223.2	398.4	102.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0002	RC	7862665.9	614078.3	398.6	126.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0003	RC	7861265.9	614078.1	406.2	120.0	266.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0004	RC	7861265.9	613959.0	405.4	120.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0005	RC	7860115.9	613874.3	412.4	132.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0006	RC	7860165.9	613903.3	412.9	138.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0007	RC	7860217.9	613923.7	413.1	138.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0008	RC	7860215.9	613893.6	412.7	156.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0009	RC	7860265.9	613934.1	413.2	120.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0010	RC	7860265.9	613893.9	412.7	142.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0011	RC	7860315.9	613904.2	412.8	150.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0012	RC	7860365.9	613943.3	413.2	138.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGRC0013	RC	7859990.9	613909.4	413.1	78.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0001	RC	7865865.9	614253.4	398.5	120.0	270.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0002	RC	7865865.9	614178.7	398.6	102.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0003	RC	7865865.9	614134.2	398.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0004	RC	7865465.9	614479.1	396.8	132.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0005	RC	7866265.9	614273.1	399.8	120.0	270.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0006	RC	7866265.9	614154.0	399.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0007	RC	7866415.9	614093.2	400.2	130.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TNRC0008	RC	7866415.9	614223.8	400.4	130.0	270.0	-60	ACACIA	1996
TGDH0001	DD	7860215.9	613909.4	412.9	193.3	84.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGDH0002	DD	7860215.9	613863.4	412.3	230.2	85.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0014	RC	7861465.9	614148.2	404.5	138.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0015	RC	7861465.9	614089.4	404.1	138.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0016	RC	7861465.9	614029.1	403.7	132.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0017	RC	7860965.9	613918.4	408.4	78.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0018	RC	7860965.9	613883.9	408.1	132.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0019	RC	7860865.9	613873.3	409.1	132.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0020	RC	7860765.9	613914.2	410.5	126.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0021	RC	7860765.9	613878.4	410.3	162.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0022	RC	7860365.9	613973.4	413.6	120.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0023	RC	7860290.9	613974.4	413.7	78.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0024	RC	7860290.9	613944.3	413.3	114.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0025	RC	7860240.9	613984.1	413.9	78.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0026	RC	7860240.9	613944.0	413.4	114.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0027	RC	7860240.9	613903.8	412.9	144.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0028	RC	7860190.9	613933.6	413.3	114.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0029	RC	7860190.9	613893.4	412.7	150.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0030	RC	7860165.9	613858.8	412.2	162.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0031	RC	7860115.9	613898.7	412.8	144.0	86.5	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0032	RC	7860915.9	613928.1	409.0	90.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997

Hole ID	Hole type	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	Company	Year Drilled
TGRC0033	RC	7860915.9	613899.4	408.8	126.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0034	RC	7860915.9	613869.3	408.6	132.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0035	RC	7860865.9	613923.5	409.5	96.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0036	RC	7860865.9	614034.0	410.2	150.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0037	RC	7860815.9	613923.2	410.0	96.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0038	RC	7860815.9	613883.0	409.7	132.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0039	RC	7860190.9	613853.2	412.2	160.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0040	RC	7860290.9	613914.1	413.0	132.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TGRC0041	RC	7860365.9	613903.1	412.8	144.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TNDH0001	DD	7866265.9	614168.3	399.7	59.4	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
TNDH0002	DD	7866265.9	614165.4	399.7	120.7	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1997
GTI209	RC	7865831.9	612568.0	405.3	120.0	0.0	-90	ACACIA	1998
SUP006	RC	7868312.9	612444.0	407.6	78.0	0.0	-90	ACACIA	1998
TGDH0003	DD	7860865.9	613913.4	409.4	108.3	92.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGDH0004	DD	7860865.9	613833.1	408.9	178.9	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGDH0005	DD	7861465.9	614080.8	404.0	95.2	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0042	RC	7861465.9	614118.1	404.3	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0043	RC	7861465.9	614059.3	403.9	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0044	RC	7861465.9	614033.4	403.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0045	RC	7861515.9	614178.7	404.3	100.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0046	RC	7861515.9	614138.5	404.0	109.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0047	RC	7861515.9	614098.3	403.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0048	RC	7861415.9	614139.3	405.0	100.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0049	RC	7861415.9	614099.1	404.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0050	RC	7861415.9	614059.0	404.4	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0051	RC	7861015.9	613968.9	408.2	100.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0052	RC	7861015.9	613928.7	407.9	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0053	RC	7861015.9	613888.5	407.6	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0054	RC	7860915.9	613958.2	409.2	102.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0055	RC	7860865.9	613949.3	409.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0056	RC	7860715.9	613964.2	411.4	100.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0057	RC	7860715.9	613924.0	411.1	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0058	RC	7860715.9	613883.8	410.8	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0059	RC	7860665.9	613963.8	411.9	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0060	RC	7860665.9	613923.7	411.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0061	RC	7860665.9	613883.5	411.4	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0062	RC	7860615.9	613993.7	412.7	102.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0063	RC	7860615.9	613953.5	412.4	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0064	RC	7860615.9	613913.3	412.1	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0065	RC	7860515.9	613993.0	413.5	102.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0066	RC	7860515.9	613954.3	413.2	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0067	RC	7860515.9	613914.1	412.9	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0068	RC	7860290.9	613884.0	412.6	150.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0069	RC	7860215.9	613956.7	413.6	150.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0070	RC	7860915.9	614018.5	409.6	138.0	270.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0071	RC	7860815.9	613898.8	409.9	119.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998
TGRC0072	RC	7860715.9	613888.1	410.9	119.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998

Hole ID	Hole type	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	Company	Year Drilled
TMRC0001	RC	7862565.9	614237.0	398.6	131.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0002	RC	7862565.9	614358.9	398.7	138.0	270.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0003	RC	7862590.9	614267.3	398.6	89.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0004	RC	7862590.9	614237.1	398.6	113.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0005	RC	7862540.9	614233.9	398.7	112.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0006	RC	7862540.9	614203.8	398.7	115.0	90.0	-50	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0007	RC	7862965.9	614273.9	397.9	138.0	90.0	-55	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0008	RC	7862915.9	614289.4	397.9	125.0	86.0	-51	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0009	RC	7862915.9	614263.6	397.9	138.0	86.0	-53	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0010	RC	7862590.9	614218.5	398.6	90.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0011	RC	7862590.9	614198.4	398.6	102.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0012	RC	7862540.9	614254.0	398.7	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0013	RC	7862540.9	614183.7	398.7	126.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0014	RC	7862915.9	614249.2	398.0	144.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0015	RC	7862940.9	614303.9	397.9	102.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0016	RC	7862940.9	614283.8	397.9	108.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TMRC0017	RC	7862940.9	614263.7	397.9	120.0	90.0	-60	ACACIA	1998
TG05RC500	RC	7860078.0	614113.0	416.2	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC501	RC	7860076.0	614095.0	415.9	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC502	RC	7860073.0	614081.0	415.7	22.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC503	RC	7860076.0	614067.0	415.5	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC504	RC	7860054.0	614095.0	415.8	22.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC505	RC	7860051.0	614081.0	415.6	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC506	RC	7860050.0	614068.0	415.4	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC507	RC	7860133.0	614118.0	416.1	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC508	RC	7860133.0	614097.0	415.8	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC509	RC	7860133.0	614076.0	415.5	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC510	RC	7860131.0	614056.0	415.2	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC511	RC	7860126.0	614040.0	415.0	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC512	RC	7860132.0	614023.0	414.7	22.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC513	RC	7860127.0	614008.0	414.5	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC514	RC	7860100.0	614011.0	414.6	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC515	RC	7860155.0	614008.0	414.4	58.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC516	RC	7860160.0	613941.0	413.4	70.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC517	RC	7860224.0	613961.0	413.6	130.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC518	RC	7860226.0	613924.0	413.1	16.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC518A	RC	7860226.0	613927.0	413.2	118.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC519	RC	7860222.0	613895.0	412.7	118.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC520	RC	7860264.0	613969.0	413.7	76.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC521	RC	7860283.0	613936.0	413.2	92.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC522	RC	7860248.0	613904.0	412.9	98.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC523	RC	7860299.0	613946.0	413.3	76.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC524	RC	7860772.0	613953.0	410.7	76.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC525	RC	7860807.0	613932.0	410.2	22.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC526	RC	7860820.0	613926.0	410.0	34.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC527	RC	7860878.0	613874.0	409.0	130.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TG05RC528	RC	7860980.0	613933.0	408.3	46.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005

Hole ID	Hole type	Northing	Easting	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip	Company	Year Drilled
TH05RC529	RC	7862972.0	614316.0	397.8	92.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TH05RC530	RC	7862821.0	614286.0	398.0	52.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TH05RC531	RC	7862663.0	614283.0	398.4	22.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
TH05RC532	RC	7862553.0	614275.0	398.7	80.0	90.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2005
WB1	RC	7863727.0	611508.0	405.1	20.0	0.0	-90	ORD RIVER	2005
WB2	RC	7863731.0	611368.0	405.5	10.0	0.0	-90	ORD RIVER	2005
TRD600	RC	7863645.0	611462.0	405.2	54.0	0.0	-90	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD601	RCD	7860201.0	613802.0	411.5	280.5	90.0	-55	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD602	DD	7860188.0	613993.0	414.1	177.7	320.0	-60	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD603	RCD	7860202.0	614133.0	416.0	280.1	270.0	-55	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD604	RCD	7860276.0	613834.0	412.0	258.2	90.0	-50	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD605	RCD	7860312.0	614095.0	415.0	251.8	270.0	-55	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD606	RCD	7860828.0	613770.0	408.8	273.9	90.0	-50	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD607	RCD	7860785.0	613841.0	409.8	248.7	90.0	-55	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD608	RCD	7860045.0	613907.0	413.0	240.4	90.0	-55	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD609	RC	7864258.0	613595.0	399.6	150.0	50.0	-50	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD610	RC	7863896.0	614052.0	398.4	140.0	50.0	-50	ORD RIVER	2012
TRD611	RC	7863613.0	611526.0	404.9	54.0	0.0	-90	ORD RIVER	2012
TGDD2101	DD	7860142.0	613954.0	411.0	210.7	85.5	-64	Prodigy Gold	2021

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Tregony Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling sampled at 1m intervals, split at rig using 3-tier riffle splitter to create a 2-3kg sample for assay. • Samples submitted to lab and then reduced to 50gram or 25gram for fire assay. • Composite samples for Ord's 2012 drilling collected by spearing bulk 1m samples, combined over 4m-5m interval. Only one hole sampled using composites was used in the model (TRD607) with grades of 0.17g/t Au and 0.50g/t Au intervals. All other composited samples were outside modeled mineralisation. • Diamond drilling (DD) core cut in half using diamond saw and half core samples submitted for assay. • Prodigy Gold contracted a diamond drill rig from United Drilling Services (UDS). For TGDD2101, HQ diameter core was collected from surface to end of hole.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	• Supervision of drilling operations and sampling was carried out under Prodigy Gold's protocols and QAQC procedures. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Acacia's RC and diamond drilling sample preparation included single stage mix and grind in a mixermill for samples up to 3kg, with barren quartz wash between samples. Samples were then assayed for gold only at Amdel Laboratories, Darwin, using methods FA1 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and FA3 (detection limit 0.001ppm Au). Re-assaying of selected pulps as check samples was carried out by ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs. • Ord's 2005 RC drilling samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories Alice Springs using a 48-hour cyanide leach method BCL-AAS. Information on the sample preparation techniques is not available. • Ord's 2012 RC drilling sample preparation was done by riffle splitting to 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better. The pulps were then assayed using methods Au-AA26 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and ME ICP41 for 35 elements. The sample/bulk ratio was approximately 12.5/87.5. Sample weights ranged between 1kg and 4kg, although sample weight/size are ideally uniform, at least within a drillhole. • Prodigy Gold samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for crushing and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish. Samples with visible or predicted higher grades were analysed for gold using the screen fire analyses (SFA), which is a more robust analytical method. This technique analyses a larger volume sample that is screened following sample pulverisation to separate coarse gold particles from fine material. The SFA samples were chosen based on observations of visible gold, proximity to visual gold or intense quartz veining/alteration. Sampling of DD drillholes was completed using a diamond core saw. Half core was sampled on intervals between 0.3-1.2m in length honouring lithological boundaries. Sample weights are typically between 0.5kg and 3kg, mostly dependent on length, however sometimes dependent on lithology.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC drilling – 130mm diameter for Acacia holes (1996-1998) and Supplejack holes (2005); 115mm diameter for Ord holes (2012). • DD – HQ core for Acacia holes (1996-1998); HQ3 / NQ2 core for Ord holes (2012) and HQ for Prodigy Gold hole (2021). • Ord core oriented using ACE tool. • Acacia and Prodigy Gold holes surveyed down hole using Reflex Camera at 30m intervals with Ord using Camteq camera at 50m intervals. • Prodigy Gold diamond drilling was undertaken by UDS generating core from surface to end of hole. Coring started and ended with HQ diameter. Core was oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• Core and chip sample recoveries are generally very good, with only minor core loss at the top of hole TRD602 and TGDD2101, which were both cored from surface. • Acacia recorded recoveries of the RC drilling in their logging database.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		• It is planned to run a sample weighing study in the 2023 drill campaign to identify sample recoveries from RC drilling. • No significant issues with ground water have been recorded with an estimated water table of 90-100m noted in other reports. • No sample bias is deemed to have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. • There is an identified coarse gold fraction as noted in previous metallurgical testwork. This is known and will be monitored in future drilling programs with screen fire assays to be used in areas where visible gold is logged in samples.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	• RC: Face-sample bits and dust suppression were used to minimise sample loss. Drilling airlifted the water column above the bottom of the hole to ensure dry sampling. RC samples are collected in a calico bag through a cyclone and three tier riffle splitter, a 2 to 3kg lab sample and field duplicate are collected, and the reject deposited in a plastic bag. • DD: Diamond drilling collects uncontaminated fresh core samples which are cleaned at the drill site to remove drilling fluids and cuttings to present clean core for logging and sampling. Recoveries are recorded at the rig and identified on core blocks for the geologists to review during drilling. Any core loss is identified before the core is removed from the drill site. • During core sampling it is general practice to sample the same side of core when possible. • Experienced RC drilling contractors were engaged to complete the drilling campaigns. Drilling contractors are supervised and routinely monitored by the geologists. • The diamond drill contractors adjusted their drilling rate and method if recovery issues arose. All recovery was recorded by the drillers on core blocks. This was checked and compared to the core measurements by the geological team. Any issues were communicated back to the drilling contractor, and necessary adjustments were made.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Core and sample loss is recorded during logging which can be analysed against the mineralised zones. A visual review of the mineralised zones in comparison to core lose has not highlighted any areas of concern for this model. • Recoveries from Prodigy Gold drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples have recoveries of 50%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the composite table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. • A detailed review of sample loss is planned to take place in future RC drilling campaigns with sample weights to be collected to confirm this is still the case. Some diamond holes have shown significant core loss but it is generally in near surface portions of the hole away from the mineralised zones. • With information available no bias should exist due to the loss of material through drilling/sampling. • No relationship was noted between RC sample recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue. • No relationship was noted between core recovery and grade. The consistency of the mineralised intervals suggests that sampling bias due to material loss or gain is not an issue.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geo-technically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• Acacia's drillhole logging was presented as Excel spreadsheets. • Logging covered lithology, alteration weathering, quartz content and other general logging techniques. No geotechnical logging has been completed. • Ord's/Supplejack logging was undertaken in the field in Excel spreadsheets before being uploaded into an Access database. • Prodigy Gold's logging was completed in the field and has been uploaded into the Company's DataShed database, this same database also includes all the Acacia and Ord samples and logging. • Logging was completed down to one centimetre scale in diamond drilling and metre scale in RC drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or	• Core logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration were logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc.) photography.	minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner. • All drill core was photographed, in good sunlight, once with core dry and once with core wet. Core photos have been kept on the Company server.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	• The entire holes were logged in full by Acacia, Ord River and Prodigy Gold geologists and the logging of limited photographed diamond holes was validated by Prodigy Gold geologists.
Sub-sampling techniques and ample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• For the Acacia and Ord diamond drilling, the core was cut in half using a diamond saw; one half was sent for assay and the other half was retained in the core trays. • For Prodigy Gold diamond hole, diamond core was cut by a brick core saw. Half core was taken for analysis, and the remaining half replaced in the original core tray and stored for future analyses. • Half core samples were collected for assay, and the remaining samples stored in the core trays. Samples are collected consistently from the same side. For heavily broken ground not amenable to cutting, whole core sampling may be taken but is not a regular occurrence.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	• Acacia: all RC holes were sampled every metre, with samples kept on site in plastic bags. A 3-4kg sample was split every metre into a calico bag for analysis. • The sampling method used for Ord's 2005 RC drilling program was not described in the Annual Report. However, assays were reported for 1m intervals and large plastic bags of RC chip samples at 1m intervals were located in the bag farm at Tregony camp. • The Ord River 2012 RCD drilling program consisted of RC drilling for the upper parts of the drillholes, where significant gold mineralisation was not expected, with DD core tails.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	• Acacia's RC and diamond drilling sample preparation included single stage mix and grind in a mixermill for samples up to 3kg, with barren quartz wash between samples. • They were then assayed for gold only at Amdel Laboratories, Darwin, using methods FA1 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and FA3 (detection limit 0.001ppm Au). • Re-assaying of selected pulps as check samples was carried out by ALS Laboratories in Alice Springs. • Historical mineralised intercepts in composited RC samples over 3 and 4m were re-tested by assaying the 1m pulp samples that made up the composite samples. The mineralised, shorter intervals generally replicate the wider composite intercepts. However, some variance is evident, as the gold distribution is nuggety. • Ord's 2005 RC drilling samples were analysed by ALS Laboratories Alice Springs using a 48 hour cyanide leach. Information on the sample preparation techniques is not available. • Ord's 2012 RC drilling sample preparation was done by riffle splitting to 3kg and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better. The pulps were then assayed using methods Au-AA26 (detection limit 0.01ppm Au) and ME ICP41 for 35 elements. • All Prodigy Gold samples were analysed for gold by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. Samples were dried and the whole sample pulverised to 85% passing 75µm, and a sub sample of approximately 200g is retained for Fire Assay which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. All samples containing visual gold as well as samples in close proximity or similar appearance to visible gold bearing samples were analysed using Screen Fire analyses. Screen fire analyses are considered to be the appropriate analytical technique for coarse gold.

	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub- sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Acacia Resources drilling programs. The following routine quality control procedures were regularly undertaken as part of AngloGold's exploration activities (Large, 2001):
		  • Interlab Repeats– Pulps, from ~ 5% of mineralised intervals were sent to a check laboratory, to test for lab variability (i.e. biases).
		  • Field Duplicates - Submission of a field duplicate for analysis at the original lab, with the original sample batch, to test for repeatability within the batch.
		  • Field Resplits - Collection of a duplicate field split (i.e., a duplicate from the RC field sample) for analysis at the original

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory to test AngloGold's field sampling practices, and gold distribution. • At the laboratory, regular repeat and lab check samples are assayed for Prodigy Gold samples. Lab duplicates are captured according to standard procedures. Sample weights are documented at several stages of the sample prep process. • Grind checks are performed at both the crushing stage (3mm) and pulverising stage (75µm), requiring 90% of the material to pass through the relevant size.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Dominion, Acacia and Ord drilling programs. AngloGold's exploration included "Field Duplicates", - routine submission of a field duplicate for analysis at the original lab, with the original sample batch, to test for repeatability within the batch. • Prodigy Gold core is recovered through triple tube drilling to minimise loss and to ensure the material recovered reflects the closest approximation of the insitu material.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• While there is evidence of coarse gold in the Tregony mineralised system, the collection of RC samples and the use of HQ diamond core is deemed as appropriate sample size for this type of material. The use of screen fire assays will also reduce the risk of misrepresenting the grade where coarse gold is identified.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Prodigy Gold used a lead collection fire assay using a 40g sample charge. For low detection, this is read by ICP-AES, which is an inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy technique, with a lower detection limit of 0.001ppm Au and an upper limit of 1,000ppm Au which is considered appropriate for the material and mineralisation and is industry standard for this type of sample. Select samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for gold determination via Screen Fire Assay as described above. These techniques are a total digestion of the sample. For multi-element sample analysis, the sample is assayed for a suite of 59 different accessory elements (multi-element using the Bureau Veritas MA100/1/2 routine which uses a mixed acid digestion and finish by a combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS depending on which method provides the best detection limit). • In addition to standards and blanks previously discussed, Bureau Veritas conducts internal lab checks using standards and blanks.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	• No geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations.

	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• There are no data records for the quality control procedures used for the Acacia Resources drilling programs. The following routine quality control procedures were regularly undertaken as part of AngloGold's exploration activities (Large, 2001):
		  • Lab Residues – Re-split of residues at the original laboratory and analysis of the -75 micron material to test lab homogenisation & splitting process.
		  • Screen Fire Assays - Submittal to original laboratory of residues for analysis of –75 micron and +75 micron fractions, to test for coarse gold.
		  • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) – Various CRMs, covering a range of gold grades, and blanks were routinely inserted into every batch of diamond drilling and some RC samples dispatched to the laboratory at a ratio of 3 CRMs per 100 samples. Most of the standards returned values within 15% of the accepted values (Sewell, 1999).
		  • Blanks – Sand containing 0.00g/t gold were submitted in some groups of samples to monitor whether the laboratory mills were being fully cleaned between samples.
		• Quality control procedures used by Ord in the 2012 drilling program included:
		  • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) – Three CRMs purchased from Ore Research & Exploration, with expected gold values of 1.02g/t Au, 3.04g/t Au and 11.79g/t Au, were inserted at approximately 1 in 55 samples, preferentially within zones of

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		better mineralisation. Only one result fell outside of the range recommended value +/- 2 SD (sample 603200). • For Prodigy Gold samples a blank or standard was inserted approximately every 20 samples. For drill samples, blank material was supplied by the assaying laboratory. Two certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch basis and at the completion of the program. Some minor contamination of blanks occurred, however this is near the detection limit of the analytical technique.
Verification or sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Prodigy Gold has not undertaken independent verification of the analytical results from the Acacia or Ord drilling programs. • The Prodigy Gold team has completed a review of the data through old reporting analysis, visual review of data and validation of data using Micromine to identify potential errors. The results of this work was released to the ASX in November 2021. • Significant results were compiled by and reported for release by the competent person for Exploration Results or their delegate and checked by senior staff. All results have been reported in previous ASX announcements. This data has been verified by Prodigy Gold geologists. • The presence of visual gold in core has been confirmed by the exploration manager, the competent person, Company geologist and an external contract geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	• No historical drill hole twinning has been reported. However, several RC and diamond holes were testing mineralisation observed in earlier RAB and Air-core holes. • These drillholes were testing and updated the geological interpretation of the deposit. • The intersection of visible gold, and veining at the depths targeted gives increased confidence in historic data, and the geological interpretation. • No twin holes are included in this announcement or currently planned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	• Primary data was collected into Excel spreadsheets. Prodigy Gold has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. • Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No assay data was adjusted. The laboratory's primary Au field is the one used for plotting and resource purposes. No averaging is employed.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• A search for the Acacia and Ord drillholes in the field failed to locate the actual collars, although some of the drill pads and drill spoils were identified. The Acacia reports do not mention the method used to survey the drillhole collars. • Previous validation by Geos Mining recorded GPS coordinates of locatable drillhole collars (all of them being from Ord's 2005 RC drilling program). Apart from elevations, comparisons between the GPS readings and collar surveys were within the accuracy range of the GPS unit. • Prodigy Gold used a handheld GPS to survey the collar.
	Specification of the grid system used.	• The grid system used is MGA GDA94, Zone 52.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• For holes surveyed by handheld GPS the RL has been updated based off the 15m SRTM data and recorded in the database. • A review of the surface DTM shows it matches the drill collars at a suitable accuracy. Prior to determining a higher confidence model a more detailed surface DTM would need to be completed.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No new exploration results are reported. A significant number of drill holes have been completed over the project area ranging in spacing from 25m by 25m to 100m by 100m. Further drilling may be required to upgrade classification given positive economic outcomes.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	• The current drill hole spacing is sufficient to infer geological and mineralisation continuity at the Tregony project. Further Prodigy Gold drilling may be required to add confidence in the deposit. The current drill spacing has been determined as suitable for the generation of Inferred Mineral Resources. • The interpreted wireframes were generated using all drilling types to ensure continuity of mineralisation could be maintained. During the

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
		estimation process only RC, DD and RCD drilling types were used with searches only kept to 100% of the variography sill, searches outside of this did not generate mineralised blocks. • Inferred Mineral Resources are the only classification used in this model and report.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Historical mineralised intercepts in composited RC samples over 3 and 4m were re-tested by assaying the 1m pulp samples that made up the composite samples. The mineralised, shorter intervals generally replicate the wider composite intercepts. However, some variance is evident, as the gold distribution is nuggety.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The majority of holes have been drilled at azimuth 90 degrees (east), approximately perpendicular to the strike of the deposit. Dip of the holes varied between 60 and 90 degrees. • The Tregony mineralised system trends north/south, dipping towards the west, and the drilling orientation is deemed as appropriate.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Recent modelling confirmed that the veins are dipping to the west. This means that the angle of intercepting mineralisation was adequate for the type of deposit. • The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (40-70^{o}) to the west. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style of mineralisation.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples drilled by Prodigy Gold were in the control of the Company geologists from when drilled to when samples were sent to the Laboratory. The Tregony deposit is located in a remote location in the Northern Territory with some level of access control as it is also located on a Pastoral lease. • No details are available for historic drilling.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent review of the drilling database has been completed. • Prodigy Gold reviewed the data and reported the results in November 2021.

Section2: Reporting of Exploration Results – Tregony Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Tregony project is situated within tenement EL31331which is owned 100% by Prodigy Gold. • The tenement is located in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory, approximately 620km north-northwest of Alice Springs and 110km east of the NT-WA border. • The lease consists of 138 blocks with its total land area being 447.31km². • The tenement was granted on 13 July 2016, following the amalgamation of EL's 26609 and 28333. A renewal application was lodged with the Department and is now approved. • No royalties are reported on this project.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The renewal application submitted in 2022 has now been approved with the title not due to expire until 12 July 2024. Extensions to the expiry date are possible through the renewal application process available under the NT Mineral Titles Act. • No impediments are noted on this tenement.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The current area encompassed by EL31331 was explored by:
		  • Kidd and Messenger
		  • Dominion Gold Ltd
		  • Acacia Resources Ltd and AngloGold Australasia Ltd, including Otter Gold Mines
		  • Supplejack and Ord River Resources.
		• Exploration activities included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetic and radiometric airborne survey, RAB, RC percussion and diamond drilling, culminating in the outlining of a small gold deposit at the Tregony Prospect.

Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The structurally controlled Tregony gold deposit consists of an array of stacked quartz veins within the sediments (sandstones and siltstones) of the Killi Killi Formation, some exceptionally high historic gold grades are recorded. • The gold bearing veins are concentrated in the near hanging wall (east) of the regionally significant SSZ. • Mineralisation extends from surface to the current depth of drilling to a depth of around 150m from surface. • Gold of over 0.1g/t Au is continuous for up to 10km, with over 50 shoots defined within the 3km of the deposit drilled with RC and diamond drilling.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	• This release pertains to the reporting of Mineral Resources. Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by the various Companies that have undertaken work in this area.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case	• This estimation only used Reverse Circulation (RC) Diamond (DD) and RC with DD tails (RCD) holes. All Reverse Air Blast (RAB) and Aircore (AC) holes have been excluded from the estimation process due to the quality of sample provided. This is a standard approach for this type of estimation. • An in-house estimation has been completed using all data with the model used for targeting the next exploration programs, no tonnes and grades for this estimation are reported within this release as this model is for internal use only.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Prodigy Gold reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off. As geological context is understood in exploration data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. • No upper cut-offs were applied to previously reported intersections, but they were applied to the estimation process to reduce the influence of some of the very high grades identified in the drilling, as shown in Table 4 above.

	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	• Intersections are reported on a geological basis noting veining, alteration and grade. Samples are typically 0.2-2g/t Au on broad zones with shorter intervals of higher grade. • These narrower higher-grade intervals are consistent, but unpredictable in location from hole to hole. • Table 4 reported in this release showing the Mineral Resource intercepts is related to the grade of the drill hole through the wireframes mineralised lode and may include additional internal dilution, this process is different to the process used to report exploration results which are reported to a different lower cut-off grade. • There are also some Mineral Resource intercepts noted in the reported table which are below the exploration results lower cut-off grade as they are used to ensure continuity of mineralisation along strike, these are noted in the table for all intercepts below a lower cut of 0.2g/t and should be noted by the reader to show in places the continuity of higher grades is limited through the resource. • This release pertains to the reporting of Mineral Resources. Exploration results have previously been regularly reported to the ASX by both Prodigy Gold and by previous owners.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are used. All metal (gold) is reported in troy ounces which equates to 31.1035 grams of gold.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Most historical holes have been drilled at azimuth 90 degrees (east), which is approximately perpendicular to the local trend of the deposit. Dip of the holes varied by roughly 60 degrees. • Generally, the mineralised system is trending north south, the drilling orientation is deemed appropriate.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in this data. Recent modelling confirmed that the veins are dipping to the west. This means that the angle of intercepting mineralisation was adequate for the type of deposit.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The drilling is intersecting the mineralisation that is dipping (40-70^{o}) to the west. It is deemed to be orientated appropriately for this style of mineralisation.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to the figures and table with the text. Sections plans and 3D views of the model are included along with suitable reporting tables.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This report contains a significant amount of historically drilled results, these have been reviewed and reported by Prodigy Gold in November 2021, more detail can be found in this release located on the Company website (www.prodigygold.com.au). • All mineral resource intercepts are reported in Table 4, this is regardless of grade to give a balanced view of the drilling data used in the estimation process.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A previous pre-JORC 2012 mineral resource estimation was used as a basis for this process and reporting. A report by Hutton (2012) has been used to confirm much of the historical work completed on the project. This report is a publicly available at https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20121126/pdf/42bg3wcc8p9v3j.pdf. • A historical metallurgical report is available for the Tregony deposit by Metcom Laboratories for Acacia Resources, which suggests the Tregony mineralisation shows high recoveries, excluding one sample with high coarse gold, but through panning residue samples the gold is recoverable through gravity separation. Further detailed work would be required before any decision to mine could be made but this report provides a good guide when estimating any recovery and recoveries of 95% in oxide and 90% for transitional and fresh seem to be reasonable based on this work. • A mineralogical report is also available for review for Tregony. The report was completed by Pontifex & Associates in 2001 for Normandy Exploration.

Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• An in-house exploration potential estimation has been completed using all available drilling data. This has highlighted areas suitable for further RC and DD drilling providing exploration targets for Prodigy Gold in 2023. • These targets generated are extensions to the current reported estimation area with the potential to grow the Mineral Resource base. • Additional work will also be required to add more confidence in the current estimation with some infill drilling required to lift the resource from Inferred to higher confidence categories.

Section3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources – Tregony Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC 2012 Code explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes*	• The DataShed database has limited access to only the database manager and the exploration manager. All data is exported and provided to the modeler to manipulate as required without any risk to the original data (compositing for example). • All data was then imported into Micromine software for use in the model. The software creates its own internal database structure based on the data made available.
	Data validation procedures used.	• The DataShed database has its own internal validation processes which were used on this dataset. • All Prodigy Gold data is checked by the managing geologist before being imported into the database ensuring the most accurate data is entered, this includes a review of the QAQC report on assays prior to entry. During this process down hole survey data is also prioritised so the most appropriate data is used in the model. • Core photos were reviewed to confirm the geological logging from historical drilling. • The database manager has reviewed the logging and updated the lithological codes used by previous companies to ensure it matches the Prodigy Gold code library. • Micromine software was used to validate the data prior to being used in the modelling process. Where errors were identified these were reported back to the DataShed database manager for fixing.
Site Visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits*	• The Competent Person for the Tregony Deposit mineral resource estimation, Mark Edwards, visited the Tregony project, reviewed the available diamond core and walked over the deposit surface in July 2022. • Evidence of significant drilling is identified at the project area, drone footage was also used to identify historic tracks and drill pads.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The regional geological understanding was referenced in the construction of the mineralisation wireframes, ensuring the general strike orientation was north-south. • The majority of the deposit is hosted with the highly weathered oxide zone, resulting in gold grades forming the main criteria for wireframe selection. • Wireframes were generated using a lower cut off of 0.3g/t Au , however to ensure continuity some lower grade intervals were included. A minimum width of 2m was also assumed when generating the wireframes. • Wireframes were also generated on all drilling data, including RAB and AC drilling, however the resource estimation only includes RC, DD and RCD drilling data.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	• The data used was limited to the drill hole database. No field mapping or other data outside the drilling information was used to inform this resource estimate.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation	• Other orientations of mineralisation interpretation could be possible, although considered unlikely as that would result in the mineralisation cross cutting the regional geological trend. • Additional drilling will add to the geological interpretation.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation	• All searches used in the estimation process were based on a north-south trend as noted in the mineralisation wireframes and the regional geological setting.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology	• The Tregony mineralisation sits within the regional SSZ with some smaller faults logged in diamond drilling. • The faults have been modelled and used when required in the wireframing, particularly the larger scale fault located to the west of the deposit which has been used to terminate any wireframes to the west. • The Tregony deposit is made up of many different mineralised lodes over several kilometers of strike. There are zones of little to no mineralisation, these may be a geological factor or just a factor of lack of drilling. Work is underway to determine if further drilling can include these areas into future estimations.

Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Tregony Deposit has these overall dimensions:
		  • Strike of 3,000 metres
		  • There are zones of up to 850 metres where no mineral resource blocks are estimated, generally due to the lack of suitable drilling to define Inferred mineral resources
		  • Overall system is around 500 metres wide
		  • Lodes 1-16 combined are around 100 metres wide
		  • Lodes 100-120 combined are around 150 metres wide
		  • Lodes 200-220 combined are around 150 metres wide
		  • Depth from surface of around 150 metres
		  • Mineralisation ranges from around 2 metres in width for individual lodes up to over 15 metres wide.

Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• The estimation technique used is Ordinary Kriging (OK) using Micromine software. Variography was determined using Supervisor software and were generated by Optiro staff, under the direction of the competent person.
		• Due to the geostatistically nuggety nature of the mineralisation the OK technique was deemed as appropriate.
		• High grades were top cut to reduce their influence on overall grade. A 10g/t Au top cut was used and checked statistically and deemed appropriate for this model. This resulted in 30 composites being cut which represents around 1% of all comps used in the model.
		• Domaining utilised the mineralisation wireframes which were generated based on grade on a section by section basis.
		• Extrapolation of wireframes was based on a half section basis which was generally between 25 and 50 metres apart. This was also used when pushing to depth with around 25 to 50 metres extrapolation.
		• In the Micromine software, a macro was developed to run the model so assumptions could be changed and run through other iterations of the model. The model was peer reviewed and if analysis of the results showed areas of concern then the parameters of the model were changed and re-run.
		• The model was run with the assumption of hard boundaries for the mineralisation wireframes.
		• Searches were determined using variography with the searches set to 100% of the sill.
		• Variography was determined to geographically located lodes, variography was completed for lodes:
		  • 1-8 – 38% nugget
		  • 9-16 – 26% nugget
		  • 100-119 – 27% nugget
		  • 200-222 – 29% nugget
		• Discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 in east, north and RL directions.

	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data	• Ord River Resources created an estimate for this deposit in 2012 which was reported publicly at the time. This has been used to check the assumptions for this model. The Global resource reported was 2.4Mt @ 1.29g/t for 101,300oz compared to this model which has a global resource of 1.44Mt @ 1.16g/t Au for 54Koz. • No previous mining from this deposit exists to check against the new estimation.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products	• No recovery assumptions have been made in the estimation process, however recovery will form a part of the final reporting as the mineral resource will be run through an open pit optimiser using mining and recovery assumptions as outlined below.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	• No elements other than gold have been estimated in this Mineral Resource.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	• Parent blocks of 10m x 25m x 10m in east, north and RL directions were used. • This is deemed as appropriate as the drilling was a mixture of 25 and 50 metre sections with holes around 20 to 50m apart.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	• No selective mining unit was determined for this model, this will need to form part of future resources estimations when trending towards Mineral Reserves.

	Any assumptions about correlation between variables	• No correlations with other variables was made.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates	• Wireframes were generated using sectional analysis of the drilling, based predominately on grade, continuity was forced through some sections where grades were not seen in the drilling. • Wireframes used hard boundaries during the interpolation process. • No estimation has been made to grades sitting outside the wireframes in what would be classified as waste material.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	• Grades of up to 100g/t Au are reported in the composited data which, if used in the estimate, would grossly overestimate the metal content in those local positions. A top-cut of 10g/t Au is used to add suitable conservatism into the model

	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	• Several validation steps have been completed
		  • Tonnes and grade plots
		  • A review of Swath plots through the estimation
		  • Checks on wireframe volumes compared to block model volumes
		  • Review of average composite grades vs block model grades by lode, using declustered data
		  • Review of variance of grades within the block model compared to composites
		  • Visual inspection of model vs drill hole using sections and plans.

Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Assumed a long-term gold price of US$1,700/oz. • Exchange rate of $0.69 US$/A$. • Australian gold price of A$2,463/oz then adjust by 120% for resources to highlight potential upside in long term gold prices, resulting in price of A$2,960/oz used in optimisation. • Mining and processing costs of around $56/tonne. • Provides estimate cut-off of around 0.59g/t so using 0.6g/t Au for reporting simplicity. • Mineral Resource is also optimised using the mining and gold price assumptions outline above.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining assumptions is the use of a standard open pit methodology for a selective gold project. • Assumptions for costs are based on information provided confidentially and from previous experience working in open pit mines in the Northern Territory. • Processing costs assumes a full mill with toll treating costs.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made*	• Assumptions are based on basic and historic metallurgical testwork completed by previous owners which achieved over 95% recoveries in 5 of 6 samples. The one sample with lower recoveries had gold flakes panned from the residue, showing gold is recoverable through gravity separation. • Assumptions used were 95% for oxide mineralisation and 90% for transitional and fresh material. Generally, the majority of material is oxide in nature. • Further testwork is require before a decision to mine is made but at this preliminary stage this testwork is deemed as appropriate.

Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental assumptions are made at this early stage. • It is noted that the majority of material which could be mined is oxide in nature, and, regionally oxide waste has been identified as relatively stable. It is viewed that this would not be a reason for a future mine to be developed. • Under the current exploration Mine Management Plans required for exploration works, no significant risk is noted in terms of flora and fauna in and around the Tregony deposit. • There are no significant limitations on exploration works at the deposit so it has been assumed to be the same for future mining. However, there is significant uncertainty for the validity of this assumption until a more detailed mining plan is submitted to the department for consideration.
Bulk Density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples*	• Acacia Resources recorded 257 Specific Gravity (SG) measurements from diamond drill core samples at Tregony. • The method used was to measure the dry weight of core, divided by volume (as determined by the weight in air minus the weight in water). • For 105 of the samples, the volume was determined after waxing the core to prevent absorption of water by the core. For the resource estimation process, 32 of the measurements were rejected because of obvious typographic errors or highly broken core giving results well outside the cluster of values.
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	• This is accounted for using the method of determination as outlined above.

	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Logging was used to determine the base of oxidation and the top of fresh material, this was interpreted using cross sectional processes.
		• DTMs were then created and used to code the block model as oxide, transition and fresh material.
		• Values used for the model were:
		  • Oxide 2.13t/m^3
		  • Transitional 2.53t/m^3
		  • Fresh 2.72t/m^3
		• These values are in line to previous values used in other estimations with similar lithological units so have been deemed as appropriate for this level of estimation.

Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• This model was classified Inferred due to the amount of historic drilling. • As more drilling is completed by Prodigy Gold a more detailed review of classification will be completed. • A validation of the model has shown that the material classified as Inferred is appropriate.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	• The global resource estimated in this iteration is very similar to that reported previously by Ord River Resource, giving confidence in the process. • More data is required to increase the classification confidence, this will include infill drilling and additional QAQC data against drilling performance and assaying.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The result of the Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	• No audits or reviews of the modelling process have been completed outside an internal peer review.

Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The relative accuracy of this Mineral Resources estimate reflects the classification that has been applied. • The process and the assumptions used would be considered as common in the industry. • The low cut-off grade used in the model may reduce the amount of metal that can be reported, more work is required to understand these extremely high sample grades but for an early stage model a top cut of 10g/t Au is appropriate. • Coarse gold is noted as an issue in the historic metallurgical testwork and needs to be considered in future estimations and in all future QAQC reviews. • Core loss could be an issue as noted in the Prodigy Gold hole. It is planned that all RC holes into the resource will be weighed to ensure suitable recovery especially through mineralised zones.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• Each lode was estimated with hard boundaries so the model has an element of local estimate. • This mineral resource estimation will be suitable for future mining studies but these can only be preliminary in nature as it is only classified as an Inferred resource.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• No production data is available however future drill holes will be designed to test the accuracy of this estimation.